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## THE REPORT OF THE U.N. SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE BALKANS TO THE FIFTH SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

by Harry N. Howard, United Nations Adviser  
Bureau of Near Eastern, South Asian and African Affairs

### A SUMMARY ACCOUNT

#### Significance of UNSCOB

The United States has been concerned with the problem of threats to the political independence and territorial integrity of Greece since the end of World War II. The problem has occupied the United Nations since December 1946, when a Commission of Investigation was established for the purpose of examining the situation along the northern frontiers of Greece. On October 21, 1947, the General Assembly established a Special Committee on the Balkans which has functioned in Greece during the past 3 years. Australia, Brazil, China, France, Mexico, the Netherlands, Pakistan, the United Kingdom, and the United States have been represented on the Special Committee since the beginning of its work in November 1947. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Poland have refused service on the Committee. Jefferson Patterson is now the United States representative on the Committee, on which Ambassador Alan G. Kirk and Minister Gerald A. Drew have previously served.

The fifth annual report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations to the General Assembly rightly listed establishment of the Special Committee as one of "the major decisions and acts of the United Nations," and noted:<sup>1</sup>

The progressive pacification of the northern borders of Greece after three years during which the United Nations Special Committee on the Balkans and its predecessor performed a useful and necessary observer role, although

unable to secure a settlement of outstanding disputes between Greece and her northern neighbours.

Despite the improved situation along the northern frontiers of Greece, it had become clear by August 1950 that, in the interest of international peace and security in the Balkans, the United Nations should maintain its vigilance over the political independence and territorial integrity of Greece.

#### Character of the 1950 Report

On July 31, 1950, the United Nations Special Committee on the Balkans signed its unanimous report to the fifth session of the General Assembly.<sup>2</sup> This report follows the general outlines of those previously submitted to the General Assembly in 1948 and 1949,<sup>3</sup> although it differs in some important particulars. Essentially the report is divided into six chapters, as follows:

I. Creation, Function and Organization of the United Nations Special Committee on the Balkans;

II. Conciliatory Role of the United Nations Special Committee on the Balkans;

III. External Support of the Greek Guerrilla Movement;

IV. Refugees and Repatriation of Greek Nationals;

<sup>1</sup> U.N. doc. A/1307; (A/AC.16/1055). *Report of the United Nations Special Committee on the Balkans*, signed at Geneva, on July 31, 1950. Annexes to the report contain (1) the texts of the resolutions of the General Assembly of Oct. 21, 1947, Nov. 27, 1948, and Nov. 18, 1949; (2) composition of the Special Committee; (3) organization of the observation system; (4) principles for the maintenance of good frontier relations; (5) specimen of Greek questionnaire; and (6) a map of the area.

<sup>2</sup> See U.N. docs. A/574, 644, 692, 935, and 981.

<sup>3</sup> U.N. doc. A/1287. *Annual Report of the Secretary-General on the Work of the Organization*. 1 July 1949-30 June 1950, p. x. BULLETIN of Aug. 21, 1950, p. 300.



- V. Conclusions;
- VI. Recommendations.

#### History and Organization of the Special Committee

On December 19, 1946, the Security Council unanimously approved the establishment of a Commission of Investigation Concerning Greek Frontier Incidents, which, after an extended investigation, reported on May 23, 1947, that Albania, Bulgaria, and Yugoslavia had been assisting the Greek guerrilla movement in an attempt to overthrow the constitutional government of Greece. The recommendations of the Commission as to the establishment of a commission for purposes of observation and conciliation, embodied in a draft resolution submitted to the Security Council, were vetoed by the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics during July–August 1947, and the case was brought before the General Assembly in September 1947.<sup>4</sup>

Chapter I gives a brief historical summary and analysis of the work of the Special Committee, stressing the original terms of reference as to observation and conciliation, and the fact that “Albania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia were called upon to refrain from furnishing aid and assistance to the Greek guerrilla movement and, in addition, those countries, together with Greece, were called upon to cooperate in the pacific settlement of their disputes.”<sup>5</sup>

The resolution of the General Assembly of November 27, 1948, continued the Special Committee, specifically authorized it to continue to utilize its observation system—which later served as a model for the observers on the Korean Commission, and in execution of its conciliatory role, empowered the Special Committee, at its discretion, to appoint and utilize “the services and good offices of one or more persons whether or not members of the Spe-

cial Committee.” The following year, the resolution of November 18 largely reiterated the provisions of the earlier resolutions and, in addition, called upon Albania and Bulgaria, in particular, to permit international verification of the disarming and disposition of Greek guerrillas who had fled to their territories, recommended that an arms embargo be applied against Albania and Bulgaria, until the Special Committee or other competent United Nations organ had determined that they had ceased to give aid to the Greek guerrillas, and called upon all states harboring Greek nationals, outside Greece as a result of the guerrilla operations, “to facilitate the peaceful repatriation to Greece of all such individuals who desired to return and live in accordance with the law of the land.” The Secretary-General was authorized to assist in such repatriation.

Both in 1948 and in 1949, unanimous resolutions dealt with the repatriation of Greek children.

#### The Conciliatory Role of the Special Committee

Chapter II discusses the conciliatory role of the Special Committee, once more indicating the cooperative attitude of the Government of Greece with regard to the Committee and the refusal of the Governments of Albania, Bulgaria, and Yugoslavia to cooperate with it. With respect to Yugoslavia, the report notes the improvement of Greek-Yugoslav relations and especially the agreement of May 21, 1950, to exchange ministers. Chapter II also outlines the work of the Special Committee on the problem of frontier conventions and points to certain “Principles for the Maintenance of Good Frontier Relations” (annex IV), worked out by the Special Committee in the interest of avoiding or settling frontier incidents. These suggestions are based on principles and provisions embodied in such previously operative frontier conventions as the Greek-Bulgarian agreement of 1931, the various Soviet nonaggression treaties of 1933,<sup>6</sup> the draft proposals of the Conciliation Committees on Greece (1948–1949), the draft declaration on the rights and duties of states of the Commission on International Law,

<sup>4</sup> For details, see H. N. Howard, *The United Nations and the Problem of Greece* (Department of State publication 2909, 1947, 97 pp.); *The General Assembly and the Problem of Greece*, The Department of State BULLETIN, Supplement of Dec. 7, 1947, p. 1097; “U.N. Special Committee on the Balkans; Comment on Report to 3d Session of the General Assembly,” *Documents and State Papers* of September 1948, p. 363; “The Problem of Greece in the Third Session of the General Assembly,” *ibid.*, January 1949, p. 543; *Greece and the United Nations, 1946–1949: A Summary Record*, BULLETIN of Sept. 19, 1949; *The Greek Question in the Fourth General Assembly of the United Nations*. (Reprinted from BULLETIN of Feb. 27, Mar. 6, 1950.)

<sup>5</sup> See chap. I, par. 3.

<sup>6</sup> At the 482d meeting of the Security Council on Aug. 3, Mr. Malik, the Soviet representative, referred at length to the definition of aggression embodied in the 1933 treaties, and, at the 485th and 486th meetings on Aug. 10 and 11, he spoke of the “internationally accepted” definition of aggression embodied therein.



and the resolution of the General Assembly on "The Essentials of Peace."

Although the Special Committee was aware that without sound political relations, frontier conventions as such would not solve the problems involved, it believed that it would be well to indicate detailed views on the subject to the parties concerned in the interest of and in implementation of its own conciliatory role.

#### **External Support of the Greek Guerrilla Movement**

Chapter III deals with the question of external support of the Greek guerrilla movement, the evidence concerning which was obtained through the observation system of the Special Committee.<sup>7</sup> The Special Committee noted the improved situation along the northern frontiers of Greece during 1950, as a result of the operations of the Greek National Army against the Greek guerrillas in 1949. It points out, however, that Albania and Bulgaria have persisted in attitudes and actions which are not conducive to peace in the Balkans;<sup>8</sup> the report states that:

Instead of active support of guerrilla fighting, Albanian and Bulgarian actions have tended more and more to take the form of: (a) support of the retreat from Greece of scattered groups of guerrillas, (b) the harbouring of Greek guerrillas in a manner contrary to the resolution of the General Assembly which called for international verification of their disarming and disposition, and (c) a continuing demonstration of unfriendliness and even hostility, marked by a series of largely minor frontier incidents and numerous charges of frontier violations.

Similarly, the Special Committee indicated that it had kept in mind the various statements of the Greek Communist Party and its leaders that the guerrillas had not laid down their arms but "only put them aside."<sup>9</sup>

#### **Refugees and Repatriation of Greek Nationals**

Chapter IV deals with the problem of refugees and the repatriation of Greek nationals. Five categories of persons are involved, as follows:

(1) International refugees who have sought asylum in Greece, those under the International Refugee Organization now numbering some 1,189 individuals;

<sup>7</sup> Annex III.

<sup>8</sup> Par. 62.

<sup>9</sup> *Loc. cit.*

(2) internal refugees, displaced as a result of the guerrilla warfare in Greece, who now appear to have been reduced from a peak figure of 684,197 in May 1949 to approximately 10,000 in June 1950;

(3) Greek civilians who, for one reason or another as a result of the guerrilla operations are now in the countries to the north of Greece, numbering thousands;

(4) Greek military personnel detained, especially in Albania and Bulgaria, the estimated number being 1,713;

(5) Greek children, more than 20,000 in number, who were removed from their homes during the guerrilla operations and taken into certain of the states of Eastern Europe.

#### **Conclusions**

The Special Committee embodied its conclusions in chapter V of the report. Once more the Special Committee expresses views on the uncooperative attitude of Albania and Bulgaria, particularly, while noting the improved relations between Greece and Yugoslavia. In contrast to the reports of 1948 and 1949, the Special Committee, as a result of the military operations in 1949, expresses the belief that "the threat to the political independence and territorial integrity of Greece has altered in character. The organized guerrilla movement within Greece now consists of the activities of scattered bands." Nevertheless, the Special Committee points out that

many thousands of Greek guerrillas fled beyond the northern frontiers of Greece; the disarming and disposition of these guerrillas have not been verified by any international agency; and the Greek guerrilla leaders themselves claim that their forces still exist. While the guerrilla leaders have of necessity suspended, at any rate for the time being, their effort to dominate Greece by armed force, their aims have not been abandoned. The Greek guerrilla radio continues to operate from Romanian territory. Apart from the fact that guerrillas are being harboured outside Greece, the remnants of the movement within Greece have not been dissolved.

The Special Committee notes that Yugoslavia has maintained the policy, announced by Marshal Tito on July 10, 1949, of closing its frontier with Greece, but the Committee calls attention to the evidence that Bulgaria, in particular, "has continued to give moral and material assistance to guerrilla raiding and sabotage parties on and near the Greek border" and states that aid of this kind on the part of Bulgaria and also of Albania, "has

necessarily been considerably reduced because of the flight of the bulk of the guerrillas from Greek territory, but it has not ceased." The report indicates "that the continuing potential threat to Greek political independence and territorial integrity is to be found at present chiefly in Bulgaria."<sup>10</sup>

The report also points to the failure of permitting international verification of the disarming and disposition of Greek guerrillas by states harboring these people, contrary to the resolution of the General Assembly of November 18, 1949. It concludes that conditions in Greece would now "facilitate the peaceful repatriation to Greece of those Greek nationals who desire to return to live in accordance with the law of the land." As to the repatriation of Greek military personnel captured by the guerrillas and removed to the countries to the north of Greece, the report declares that "despite repeated requests by the Government of Greece, and in violation of international practice, no lists of these prisoners have been circulated by the governments concerned and all efforts made by the Special Committee to assist in their repatriation have proved futile."

It was natural that the Special Committee, in the light of two unanimous resolutions of the General Assembly with respect to the repatriation of the Greek children, should view "with the gravest concern the fact that no Greek children have yet been repatriated to their homes in Greece." Apart from certain proposals indicating that the Yugoslav Government intended to comply with these resolutions of the General Assembly, the report declares that:

the two unanimous resolutions of the General Assembly calling for the repatriation of the children removed from Greece during the course of the guerrilla warfare have had no practical results despite the untiring efforts of

<sup>10</sup> The Commission of Investigation (U.N. doc. S/360, part III, A, par. 1) concluded in 1947 that "Yugoslavia, and to a lesser extent, Albania and Bulgaria have supported the guerrilla warfare in Greece." In 1948 (U.N. doc. A/574, par. 188), the Special Committee concluded that "the Greek guerrillas have received aid and assistance from Albania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia" and that the assistance had been given with the knowledge of the Governments concerned. In 1949, the Special Committee (U.N. doc. A/935, pars. 139, 140, 141) declared that Albania and Bulgaria had "continued to give moral and material assistance to the Greek guerrilla movement," Albania being "the principal source of material assistance," while Yugoslav aid "has diminished and may have ceased."

the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the International Red Cross organizations. . . . The basic failure to resolve this problem constitutes a continuing source of international friction as well as a standing challenge to the United Nations and to the most elementary humanitarian principles.

The Special Committee also expressed the view that an international body, such as the International Refugee Organization, should remain in charge of the work being carried out in behalf of the approximately 1,200 international refugees who had sought asylum in Greece during the past several years.

Finally, the Special Committee concludes "that the vigilance of the United Nations with respect to the political independence and territorial integrity of Greece has been, and remains, a significant factor in maintaining peace in the Balkans," and further indicates that "the remaining problems of the Greek guerrilla warfare and outstanding international difficulties with regard to the Greek question still constitute a source of danger, if of a modified nature." Among the problems, "the urgent solution of which constitutes a prerequisite for the restoration of normal relations between Greece and her northern neighbors," are the following:

- (1) International verification of the disarming and disposition of Greek guerrillas outside Greece;
- (2) the repatriation of Greek children to their homes;
- (3) the repatriation of detained Greek soldiers and other Greek nationals; and,
- (4) the conclusion of conventions for the regulation and control of the common frontiers between Greece, on the one hand, and Albania, Bulgaria, and Yugoslavia, on the other.

In the view of the Special Committee, "only when these problems have been solved . . . , will conditions in the Balkans be such as to permit the reestablishment of normal relations between the four Governments."

### Recommendations

The recommendations of the Special Committee, embodied in chapter VI, and the conclusions are subject to revision, if advisable, prior to the fifth session of the General Assembly. In general, the recommendations are reminiscent of those contained in the reports of 1948 and 1949, in view of the continuing nature of the problems involved.

For example, it is recommended that the General Assembly, once more, take note of the assistance given to the Greek guerrillas, "by Albania and Bulgaria in particular," contrary to the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations, in contravention of the previous recommendations of the General Assembly, and "endangering peace in the Balkans." In this connection, the Special Committee also recommends that all member states and all other states, "and especially Albania and Bulgaria," be called upon "to do nothing which would encourage or permit a renewal of armed action against Greece."

In view of its conciliatory role, the Special Committee recommends that Albania, Bulgaria, and Greece be called upon to establish diplomatic relations and to establish frontier conventions with effective machinery for the regulation and control of their common frontiers and the peaceful settlement of their frontier incidents along lines proposed by the Special Committee.

In view of the flight of some thousands of Greek guerrillas in 1949, the Special Committee recommends that Albania and Bulgaria, in particular, be called upon again "to permit international verification of their disarming and disposition of the Greek guerrillas who have entered their respective territories." It is also proposed, as in 1949, that the General Assembly recommend to all members of the United Nations and all other states that they refrain from supplying arms or war materials to Albania and Bulgaria until either the Special Committee or another competent United Nations organ has determined that their unlawful assistance to the Greek guerrillas has ceased, and that account be taken, in their relations with Albania and Bulgaria, of their compliance with the recommendations of the General Assembly in their relations with Greece. It is also suggested that Albania, Bulgaria, and Yugoslavia and all other states concerned, be called upon to facilitate the peaceful repatriation to Greece of detained Greek nationals "who may desire to return to live in accordance with the law of the land."

In the light of the resolutions of the General Assembly in 1948 and 1949 and in view of previous failures to obtain any practical results, the Special Committee recommends that the General Assembly, in "a humanitarian spirit, detached from political or ideological considerations, make every possible effort to find some means of restoring the Greek children to their homes."

Finally, no doubt with the crisis in Korea and the disturbed world situation in mind, the Special Committee recommends—

that the General Assembly consider the advisability of maintaining an appropriate United Nations agency on the Balkans, in the light of the current international situation and of conditions prevailing along the northern frontiers of Greece.

## **REPORT OF THE U.N. SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE BALKANS**

[Excerpts]

### **Chapter V. Conclusions**

206. In conformity with the terms of General Assembly Resolution No. 288 (IV), of 18 November 1949, the Special Committee has consistently endeavoured to promote the establishment of normal diplomatic and good neighbourly relations between Albania, Bulgaria, and Yugoslavia on the one hand and Greece on the other. The Government of Greece has continued to cooperate with the Special Committee, while the Governments of Albania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia, as in the past, have refused either to cooperate with it or to recognize it.

207. Diplomatic and good neighbourly relations between Greece on the one hand and Albania and Bulgaria on the other do not exist. Diplomatic relations between Greece and Yugoslavia exist and an agreement was reached between the two Governments on 21 May 1950 for an exchange of ministers.

208. In view of the elimination of large-scale guerrilla activity along the northern frontiers of Greece, as a result of the operations of the Greek Army in 1949, the Special Committee believes that the threat to the political independence and territorial integrity of Greece has altered in character. The organized guerrilla movement within Greece now consists of the activities of scattered bands. Nevertheless, many thousands of Greek guerrillas fled beyond the northern frontiers of Greece; the disarming and disposition of these guerrillas have not been verified by any international agency; and the Greek guerrilla leaders themselves claim that their forces still exist. While the guerrilla leaders have of necessity suspended, at any rate for the time being, their effort to dominate Greece by armed force, their aims have not been abandoned. The Greek guerrilla radio continues to operate from Romanian territory. Apart from the fact that guerrillas are being harboured outside Greece, the remnants of the movement within Greece have not been dissolved.

209. While Yugoslavia has maintained the policy, announced in July 1949, of closing her frontier with Greece, and frontier relations between the two countries have, for the most part, been correct, there is evidence to indicate that Bulgaria



in particular has continued to give moral and material assistance to guerrilla raiding and sabotage parties on and near the Greek border. Aid of this nature to the Greek guerrillas on the part of Bulgaria and also Albania has necessarily been considerably reduced because of the flight of the bulk of the guerrillas from Greek territory, but it has not ceased. The Special Committee is of the opinion that the continuing potential threat to Greek political independence and territorial integrity is to be found at present chiefly in Bulgaria.

210. Large numbers of Greek guerrillas are known to be present in various countries of eastern Europe as a consequence of the guerrilla retreat. The States harbouring them have failed to give effect to the General Assembly's recommendations with respect to the verification by an international agency of their disarming and disposition.

211. With regard to the repatriation of Greek nationals at present in countries to the north of Greece as a result of the military operations and subsequent retreat of Greek guerrilla forces, the Special Committee has consistently endeavoured to assist in achieving a solution of the problem. It has noted that the amelioration of the situation in Greece has given rise to conditions which would facilitate the peaceful repatriation to Greece of those Greek nationals who desire to return and live in accordance with the law of the land.

212. Likewise, the Special Committee has given serious consideration to the important problem of the repatriation of Greek military personnel captured by the Greek guerrillas and removed by them to the countries to the north of Greece. Despite repeated requests by the Government of Greece, and in violation of international practice, no lists of these prisoners have been circulated by the governments concerned and all efforts made by the Special Committee to assist in their repatriation have proved futile.

213. The Special Committee has viewed with the gravest concern the fact that no Greek children have yet been repatriated to their homes in Greece. The Special Committee has noted the definite proposals of the Yugoslav Government indicating that it intended to fulfil the terms of the resolution of the General Assembly regarding this question, and that seventeen Greek children from Yugoslavia had been sent to their parents in Australia. But apart from this, the two unanimous resolutions of the General Assembly calling for the repatriation of the children removed from Greece during the course of the guerrilla warfare have had no practical results despite the untiring efforts of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the International Red Cross organizations. The failure of the States concerned to return these children to their homes has given rise to widespread indignation and sorrow. The basic failure to resolve this problem constitutes a continuing source of international friction as well as a standing challenge to the United Nations and

to the most elementary humanitarian principles.

214. The problem of international refugees in Greece has continued to develop during the course of the past year. In view of the movement of political and other refugees across the northern frontiers into Greece, the Special Committee is convinced that an international body should remain in charge of the work being accomplished in Greece at present by the International Refugee Organization. The Special Committee also believes that it would be advantageous that these refugees should be resettled outside Greece.

215. The Special Committee considers that the vigilance of the United Nations with respect to the political independence and territorial integrity of Greece has been, and remains, a significant factor in maintaining peace in the Balkans. Nevertheless, the remaining problems of the Greek guerrilla warfare and outstanding international difficulties with regard to the Greek question still constitute a source of danger, if of a modified nature.

216. Among the problems still remaining, the urgent solution of which constitutes a prerequisite for the restoration of normal relations between Greece and her northern neighbours are: international verification of the disarming and disposition of Greek guerrillas outside Greece; the repatriation of Greek children—a problem which has done much to perpetuate bad relations between Greece and her northern neighbours; the repatriation of detained Greek soldiers and other Greek nationals; and conclusion of conventions for the regulation and control of the common frontiers between Greece and her northern neighbours. Only when these problems have been solved, in compliance with the General Assembly's recommendations, will conditions in the Balkans be such as to permit the re-establishment of normal relations between the four Governments.

## **Chapter VI. Recommendations**

217. In the light of the evidence before the Special Committee and its conclusions drawn therefrom, and subject to the right to submit supplementary or revised recommendations prior to the opening of the fifth session of the General Assembly, if deemed advisable:

*The Special Committee recommends:*

1. That the General Assembly take note of the assistance given to the Greek guerrillas by Albania, and by Bulgaria in particular, in disregard of the Assembly's recommendations, as being contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter, and endangering peace in the Balkans,

2. That the General Assembly call upon all Member States and all other States, and especially Albania and Bulgaria, to do nothing which would encourage or permit a renewal of armed action against Greece,

3. That the General Assembly once more call upon Albania, Bulgaria and Greece to establish diplomatic relations and to renew previously operative frontier conventions or conclude new ones providing effective machinery for the regulation and control of their common frontiers and for the peaceful adjustment of frontier incidents along the lines suggested by the Special Committee,

4. That the General Assembly again call upon all States concerned, and in particular Albania and Bulgaria, to permit international verification of the disarming and disposition of the Greek guerrillas who have entered their respective territories,

5. That the General Assembly again recommend to all Members of the United Nations and to all other States:

(a) To refrain from the direct or indirect provision of arms or materials of war to Albania and Bulgaria until the Special Committee or another competent United Nations organ has determined that the unlawful assistance of these States to the Greek guerrillas has ceased;

(b) To take into account, in their relations with Albania and Bulgaria, the extent to which those two countries henceforth abide by the recommendations of the General Assembly in their relations with Greece;

6. That the General Assembly again call upon Albania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia and all other States harbouring or detaining Greek nationals, as a result of the guerrilla operations against Greece, to facilitate the peaceful repatriation to Greece of all such individuals who may desire to return and live in accordance with the law of the land,

7. That the General Assembly, in a humanitarian spirit, detached from political or ideological considerations, make every possible effort to find some means of restoring the Greek children to their homes,

8. That the General Assembly consider the advisability of maintaining an appropriate United Nations agency on the Balkans, in the light of the current international situation and of conditions prevailing along the northern frontiers of Greece.

## THE CONGRESS

### Legislation

**Economic Assistance to Certain Areas in the Far East.** Report of the Committee on Foreign Affairs on S. 2319, a bill to promote world peace and the general welfare, national interest, and foreign policy of the United States by providing aid to the Republic of Korea. H. Rept. 1571, 81st Cong., 2d sess. 25 pp.

**Authorizing the Admission into the United States of Certain Aliens Possessing Special Skills, Namely, Teodor Egle, Karlis Fogelis, Vasily Kils, and Aleksanders Zelmanis.** H. Rept. 1627, 81st Cong., 2d sess. [To accompany H. R. 4604] 9 pp.

**Suspension of Deportation of Certain Aliens.** H. Rept. 1639, 81st Cong., 2d sess. [To accompany S. Con. Res. 44] 2 pp.

**Suspension of Deportation of Certain Aliens.** H. Rept. 1640, 81st Cong., 2d sess. [To accompany S. Con. Res. 45] 2 pp.

**Authorizing the Printing of Additional Copies of Senate Report No. 1158, Eighty-first Congress, First Session, Entitled "Progress on the Hoover Commission Recommendations."** H. Rept. 1669, 81st Cong., 2d sess. [To accompany S. Con. Res. 70] 1 p.

**The Displaced Persons Analytical Bibliography.** Report (Supplemental) of a special subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary, House of Representatives, pursuant to H. Res. 238, a resolution to authorize the Committee on the Judiciary to undertake a study of Immigration and nationality problems. H. Rept. 1687, 81st Cong., 2d sess. iii, 82 pp.

**International Claims Settlement Act of 1949.** H. Rept. 1693, 81st Cong., 2d sess. [To accompany H. R. 4406] 2 pp.

**Continuance of Veterans' Administration Office in the Republic of the Philippines.** H. Rept. 1718, 81st Cong., 2d sess. [To accompany H. R. 6632] 4 pp.

**Certain Cases in Which the Attorney General Had Suspended Deportation.** S. Rept. 1325, 81st Cong., 2d sess. [To accompany S. Con. Res. 78] 2 pp.

**Summary of the Legislative Record of the Eighty-first Congress, First Session, Together with A Statement Relative Thereto Pursuant to a Request of the Honorable Scott W. Lucas, United States Senator from Illinois.** S. Doc. 124, 81st Cong., 1st sess. ii, 33 pp.

**Seventh Semiannual Report of the Atomic Energy Commission, January 1950.** S. Doc. 130, 81st Cong., 2d sess. x, 228 pp.

**The Federal Budget in Brief, Fiscal Year 1951 (July 1, 1950-June 30, 1951) Executive Office of the President, Bureau of the Budget.** S. Doc. 131, 81st Cong., 2d sess. 45 pp.

**Survey of ECA in Europe by Senator Pat McCarran.** Report to the Joint Committee on Foreign Economic Cooperation, S. Doc. 141, 81st Cong., 2d sess. [Pursuant to sec. 124 of Public Law 472, 80th Cong.] ii, 13 pp.

**An Analysis of the ECA Program. Staff Study of the Joint Committee on Foreign Economic Cooperation . . .** S. Doc. 142, 81st Cong., 2d sess. [Pursuant to sec. 124 of Public Law 472, 80th Cong.] ii, 26 pp.

**The Proposed European Payments Union.** Submitted by the Joint Committee on Foreign Economic Cooperation . . . S. Doc. 144, 81st Cong., 2d sess. iii, 11 pp.

**Palestine Refugees: Hearings before the Committee on Foreign Affairs, House of Representatives, 81st Cong., 2d sess., on S. J. Res. 153, a joint resolution for the authorization of a contribution by the United States to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East; February 16 and 17, 1950.** iii, 75 pp. [Indexed.]

**Continuance of Veterans' Administration Office in the Republic of the Philippines: Hearing before a subcommittee of the Committee of Veterans' Affairs, House of Representatives, 81st Cong., 2d sess., on H. R. 6632, a bill to extend the authority of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to establish and continue offices in the Republic of the Philippines; February 16, 1950.** iii, pp. 1427-1465.

**Displaced Persons: Hearings before the subcommittee on amendments to the Displaced Persons Act of the Committee on the Judiciary, United States Senate, 81st Cong., 1st and 2d sess., on Bills to amend the Displaced Persons Act of 1948; March 25, April 8, July 26, 27, August 4, 5, 11, 17, 18, 19, 23, 25, 26, 31, September 1, 9, 16, 28, 30, October 3, 7, 8, 1949; January 3, 5, 19, February 3, 6, 14, 15, 16, 17, 22, 24, March 3, 7, 8, 10, 13, 15, 16, 1950.** iv, 1237 pp.

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## Discussion of Korean Case in the Security Council

### EXPOSING SOVIET PROPAGANDA TACTICS

*Statement by Ambassador Warren R. Austin  
U.S. Representative in the Security Council*<sup>1</sup>

Some of the proceedings of this Council under the presidency of the Soviet Union representative must certainly have filled with misgivings the hearts of people all over the world who believe in the United Nations and look to it as their best hope for preventing another world war.

With the eyes of the world upon us, the actions of the Soviet Union representative in subverting the presidency of the Security Council have obstructed even the commonplace and regular procedures historically recognized as necessary for substantive decisions. I will not recount those actions. I will only observe that there can now be no doubt who it is amongst us that seeks every opportunity to frustrate the hopes of peace-loving people. The statement made to us by the Soviet Union representative at our last meeting has dispelled all doubt.

There are a few aspects of the recent statements to this Council by the representative of the Soviet Union to which I will refer. Before doing so, I refer to the repeated efforts of the Soviet Union representative implying that everyone who fails to agree with him is, *ipso facto*, a satellite of the United States. I can understand how difficult it must be for the distinguished Soviet Union representative to comprehend that not all big nations browbeat all smaller nations whenever and wherever the opportunity arises. It is a natural conclusion to be drawn from a knowledge of Soviet foreign policy.

Apparently, the Soviet Union representative can conceive of relationships between nations only in terms of power, in terms of the stronger dominating the weaker. Therefore, whenever he sees other countries support the same principles the United States supports, he concludes my Government has enmeshed them in some brutish stratagem. This

is a philosophy worthy of some witchdoctor who has created so many soulless zombies in his own graveyard that he ends up believing the earth is peopled entirely by such creatures.

The Soviet Union representative could not be more mistaken. The earth is peopled by men and women who believe in individual liberty and national independence. If the Soviet Union representative would brush the scales of an antique doctrine from his eyes, he could see for himself the true aspirations of peoples of every race and creed; he could understand that men and nations will act together when the liberties they cherish jointly were at stake; he could understand that, inside and outside the United Nations, on every continent, men will vote together, will act together, and will make common sacrifice because they firmly adhere to the great principles on which peace and freedom must rest.

If the Soviet Union representative understood these things, we might then have an end to his futile efforts to make black white, and white black. We might be spared more of the fantastic version of events with which the Soviet Union representative has sought to catch the unwary and confuse the uninformed.

The most persistent distortion has been the Soviet Union representative's insistence that a peaceful settlement of the Korean issue would be advanced if the representatives of the North Korean aggressors were to be seated at this Council table. This, in fact, appears to be the major Soviet Union proposal for "peaceful settlement." It is like arguing that an assassin should be allowed to justify his act while still plunging his knife into the body of his victim. Such a "peaceful" proposal can lead only to the peace of the graveyard.

We are told we should place the invader, who has an unbroken record of defiance of the United Nations, before us on an equal footing with the

<sup>1</sup> Made before the Security Council on Aug. 22; printed here from U.N. doc. S/PV. 489 of Aug. 22, 1950.



Republic of Korea which was established with the help of the United Nations and which the General Assembly has found to be the only lawful government in Korea. We are told to invite the malefactor to this table while he continues to defy our authority and denounce our decisions.

The course of action proposed by the Soviet Union representative would place a premium on aggression. Whether or not that is the Soviet Union purpose, that would be its effect. The North Koreans are presented to us by the Soviet Union representative as a party to a dispute. This, he tells us, is "the fact." This is not a dispute! Even the Soviet Union representative must be aware that 53 members of the United Nations are in agreement that North Korea is an aggressor—and that this is a breach of the peace. Therefore, we can have no thought of hearing the aggressor so long as he continues his defiance.

The Soviet Union representative has read to this Council carbon copies of the falsehoods being spread all over the world by misguided minorities who support Communist imperialism. Mr. President, it is not necessary to answer each falsehood, one by one. All one needs is to expose the tricks of propaganda which are being used here.

#### **Soviet Propaganda Devices**

Contempt for the intelligence of men and women lies behind every propaganda device which is not based on truth. A number of such devices are clearly discernible in the recent statements made to this Council by the Soviet Union representative. Today, I deal with only three of them: the "false label" trick, the trick of "concealing guilt by accusation," and finally, the trick now generally known as the technique of the "Big Lie."

#### **THE "FALSE LABEL" TRICK**

Let us consider first the "false label" trick. Here falsehood is presented as fact. Accordingly, the propagandist keeps saying, "This is an irrefutable fact," or begins the falsehood with the phrase, "as is well-known." Of course, nothing of the sort is well-known, or the Soviet Union representative would not waste the time by repeating distortions of the record and trying to sell them as facts.

There is a simple way to expose the "false label" trick. When the housewife cans her fruits and vegetables in the fall, she puts a label on each jar before storing it away. If she puts the label "peaches" on a jar containing applesauce, the label does not magically change the contents. One can quickly test the label by opening the jar and sampling the real thing inside.

Let us examine the jar placed before the Security Council by the representative of the Soviet Union. He said that no United Nations tags or flags sent by Mr. Lie to General MacArthur could hide the stark fact of United States aggression. He said that today. The Soviet Union representative told

the Council, in a speech which he made before this one:

"After provoking this conflict and seeing that the political regime of Syngman Rhee was collapsing, the United States resorted to open intervention." Now, here comes the label trick: "Such are the irrefutable facts, and the United States representative is not in a position to deny them."

I am in a position to open that falsely labeled jar and let the world see what is inside—applesauce. I welcome the opportunity, in answer, to give wider circulation to the report of the United Nations Commission on Korea, contained in its cablegram of June 26, 1950.

The report said in part:

For the past two years the North Korean regime has by violently abusive propaganda, by threatening gestures along the 38th parallel and by encouraging and supporting subversive activities in the territory of the Republic of Korea, pursued tactics designed to weaken and destroy the Government of the Republic of Korea established under the auspices of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea and recognized by the General Assembly.

Do you know of any more independent, unbiased witness?

The message from these official observers of the United Nations goes on to describe the elections of May 30, 1950, which were "successfully conducted in an atmosphere of law and order," with all parties except the underground Communist Party participating. The Commission reports:

There have been distinct signs of improvement in recent months in both economic and political stability of the country.

The May 30, 1950 elections produced a new National Assembly "with some 130 Independents out of a total of 210 members." That is more than half. The party which received a majority in 1948 lost its majority to other parties.

It is true that in those states controlled by the Soviet Union Government, the political party which directs the police force never loses the election. Perhaps that is the difficulty. Perhaps it is the inability of the Soviet Union representative to conceive of an election going against the party which it assumes must control the police. The president charged in the Security Council today that American gauleiters and United States monopolists imposed the Government on South Korea. But, Mr. President, in the free world any party may win an election. Perhaps the Soviet Union representative is also confused by the fact that the people of Korea were offered a choice of political parties for which they might vote. But, Mr. President, in the free world that does happen.

The secret ballot, cast without fear or intimidation, and counted fairly, gives every man a voice in his own destiny. Could it be that this is the thought the Soviet Union representative has in mind when he refers, as he so often does, to the "ruling circles" of the United States? There are ruling circles in the United States, different from

those to which the president refers. There is a total, according to the last census, of over 150 million "ruling circles." I fear, however, that in the Soviet Union there is but one "ruling circle." If the day should arrive that the people of the Soviet Union are free to vote for more than one party, we might be able to refer to the "ruling circles" of the Soviet Union. If that day should arrive, we might be able to say that the Soviet Union had made a striking advance toward the democracy already achieved within the Republic of Korea.

The facts, far from showing the collapse of the political regime in the Republic of Korea, demonstrate the opposite. In spite of the tactics of the Communists to weaken and destroy the Republic from within, the new Republic, by democratic methods, strengthened itself in the election of May 30, 1950. The obvious conclusion is that when the North Korean regime found it could not take the Republic from within, it launched its aggression to take it by force of arms from without. The United Nations acted with dispatch and unity. The United States supported that United Nations action. The old "label trick" did not work. Not even the label devised here today by the president can stick. The labels it "a colossal international bluff." Events daily expose this type of trick.

Another declaration boldly labeled as a "fact" is the Soviet Union claim here that the North Koreans have only the armaments sold to them by the Soviet Union Government when the Red Army withdrew. This so-called "fact" should be tested against such evidence as the plainly labeled Soviet shell marked "1950" which United Nations forces have uncovered. This shell did not explode on the battlefield. It exploded in the Security Council. I think we might properly call it a misguided missile. Of course, I recognize that this may be just another case of false Soviet labeling.

#### CONCEALING GUILT THROUGH ACCUSATION

Now let us consider the trick of concealing guilt through accusation. The classic example of this trick, of course, is that of the thief who, in running away from the policeman, cries, "Stop thief!" at the honest man ahead of him in order to confuse the pursuers. This is the type of trick that has been employed in an effort to prove that the North Korean invaders merely have been defending themselves from an attack by the Republic of Korea.

In using this technique, the Soviet Union representative forgets that the record of every aggressor in recent times is fresh in people's minds. Let us cite only two examples from the record of the master aggressor.

Hitler, on September 1, 1939, having concluded his pact of friendship with the Soviet Union and a secret protocol agreeing to the division of Poland with the Soviet Union, declared that "the Polish State has rejected a peaceful solution of

the problem of neighbourly relations with Germany," and that "force must be met by force." "The battle," declared Hitler, "will be fought in defense of German territory and honour."

The Nazi dictator employed the same old thief-calling "stop thief" technique when he launched his dastardly attack on the Soviet Union in 1941. On June 22, 1941, in justifying the Nazi march against the Soviet Union, Hitler said:

During the night of June 17, to June 18, Russian patrols again penetrated into the Reich's territory and could only be driven back by prolonged firing. This has brought us to the hour when it is necessary for us to take steps against this plot devised by the Jewish Anglo-Saxon warmongers and equally the Jewish rulers of the Bolshevist centre in Moscow.

The Hitler deception did not succeed. Aggression was crushed, and the weapons we produced as part of our contribution were toasted by Generalissimo Stalin at Tehran as necessary to the victory of the Soviet Union against the Hitlerite aggressors.

This same trick of covering one's own guilt by accusing others of the crime is employed in the recurring statement that the fight in Korea is nothing but an extension of American imperialism. For example, the Soviet Union representative told us the other day that "United States ruling circles are now attempting to pervert the whole of the United Nations into a weapon for the defence of American capital investments." We have heard him repeat that charge in other language today. Indeed, he says that we have draped the flag of the United Nations over the United States in order to hide the aggression by the United States.

The representative of China on last Thursday expounded the nature of Soviet imperialism in Asia as it is today. It is the revival and extension of ancient Czarist imperialism which has developed human exploitation to the high degree represented in the systematic looting of Manchuria and the absorption of Outer Mongolia.

What are the facts concerning Korea? Of course, we have never been permitted to obtain knowledge of the economic relationship between the North Korean "zombie" regime and the Soviet Union. Therefore, we are left to ask, what are the diabolical American investments which they say the "ruling circles" of the United States are protecting? Who are the monopolists about which Mr. Malik makes the accusation today—an accusation made for a purpose.

It is true that Americans for decades have been making "investments" in Korea. These investments are of a very special kind. They are investments in churches, schools, hospitals, and clinics. They are investments in the uplifting of the Korean people, ministering to the hungry, the sick and the heavy-laden. Missionaries, teachers, doctors, and nurses are the "monopolists" and "ruling circles" you are talking about, sir.

Aside from these investments of mercy, let us



see what the facts are concerning those to which you referred today by name, Mr. President.

Gilbert Associates, which the president mentioned, is in Korea to conduct an electric power survey designed to increase the amount of electric power available to the people of Korea. It is not a construction concern. Its primary purpose is to help South Korea replace the electric power which formerly came from North Korea but which was cut off arbitrarily by the Soviet Union occupation forces. In 1948, at the time of the elections, the Soviet Union occupation forces in North Korea sought to terrorize the people in the South by putting obstructions in the way of sale of electric power to the South. The refusal to sell power to the Republic, initiated by the Soviet authorities has been continued by the Northern "zombie" regime. Gilbert Associates performed a service for which it received a fee. That is as sinister as that operation has ever been.

Let us look at the Tungsten Associates to which the representative of the Soviet Union referred. It is owned by the Republic of Korea. It sells tungsten to all buyers including buyers from countries other than the United States. That is the truth in that case.

The Korean Oil Storage Company is a warehouse on distribution operation. It is not a "monopoly." Competitive opportunities are unrestricted. The learned "ruling circle" of the Soviet Union can use this as one of its biggest lies.

At Kimpo Airfield a concern named Borne Associates has been employed to reconstruct the field for the benefit of the Koreans. It owned no part of the field at the time of the invasion. It was temporarily operating the tower of the field and performing other services at the request of the Korean authorities.

The criterion of any investment is whether or not it produces profits, is it not? Can the representative of the Soviet Union prove that any of the operations he mentioned has ever resulted in dollar remittances out of Korea? He can not. The United States has put millions of dollars into Korea for the assistance of the people of Korea. That, Mr. President, is the fact.

Here is one final example of the technique of accusing the innocent in order to conceal guilt.

One-fourth of a recent speech by the representative of the Soviet Union was devoted to efforts to discredit the objective testimony of the United Nations Commission on Korea. He asserted that the "composition of the Commission is in no way a guarantee of its objectivity" and referred to "fabricated reports of the Commission dictated by MacArthur." This is an insult to the seven nations represented on this Commission, namely, Australia, China, El Salvador, France, India, the Philippines, and Turkey, and to the majority of the General Assembly which established and is supporting that Commission, and which still supports that Commission.

The representative of the Soviet Union rejects the unanimous judgment of these seven men from these seven countries, based on on-the-spot observations, that North Koreans launched an unprovoked attack. If you do not accept the word of the United Nations Commission, whose word can you take? The Soviet Union wants us to take their word on who started it—but they claim they were not even there.

#### TECHNIQUE OF THE "BIG LIE"

I come now to the propaganda trick with which the world has had the saddest experience within the past 15 years. It is commonly known as the technique of the "Big Lie."

Hitler spread the theory that if a propagandist will not tire of repeating an assertion, no matter how preposterous, he can make it stick in many minds. That is easier to do if no one is allowed to contradict the propagandist and confront him with facts. But here in the United Nations we can confront him with facts.

In his speech at the last meeting of this Council, the representative of the Soviet Union referred several times to "the aggression of which the United States is guilty against the Korean people." This statement has been repeated over and over through every Soviet-inspired channel on earth. We have had it telegraphed to us by others, and we have heard it again today. It is a lie. It is a "Big Lie."

Today Mr. Malik asked: What was Mr. Austin proposing? And he answered his own question. First, he said, the representative of the United States was proposing a continuation of the war and increasing the scope of aggression; and second, a return to the General Assembly resolutions on Korea. The representative of the United States, he said, would like to pass those resolutions which would mean a return to the Sygman Rhee regime. This also meant that not only South Korea but the whole of Korea was to become an American colony, under American monopolists and American gauleiters.

This is a beautiful example of the "Big Lie."

Only in the weird world of Soviet propaganda is there any doubt concerning the origin of the aggression in Korea. The aggressor is the regime established in Pyongyang when the Soviet Union was in military occupation of North Korea. The aggressor is the North Korean regime which was established in direct defiance of the United Nations and which has continued to defy both the Security Council and the General Assembly.

United States forces did not start the aggression in Korea. United States forces came to Korea only in support of Security Council action to repel North Korean aggression. To call the action of those governments who are seeking to support the resolutions of the Security Council an act of aggression, is a falsehood so grotesque that



even the technique of the "Big Lie" cannot disguise it.

These, Mr. President, are the facts.

The Security Council acted on Sunday, June 25, calling for immediate cessation of hostilities and withdrawal of the North Korean forces forthwith. That same resolution, adopted by 9 votes to 0, called upon "all members to render every assistance to the United Nations in the execution of this resolution and to refrain from giving assistance to the North Korean authorities." Let us not forget that last phrase in the resolution, "to refrain from giving assistance to the North Korean authorities."

If the North Korean authorities had obeyed that order within the next 24 hours, there would have been no need for the Security Council resolution of June 27, nor would police action in support of the United Nations have been required. The Security Council's order is still being defied by the North Korean regime and by those who support it. No tricks of repetition can cover up that big truth.

This attempt to turn black into white by saying black is white can be exposed by two simple questions.

Did the Soviet Union bring to the Security Council on June 25, a complaint that the United States had made an armed attack on North Korea?

Did the Soviet Union bring to the Security Council a complaint that the Republic of Korea had invaded North Korea?

No. The ruling circle at Moscow had ample time in which to do that. Their failure is consistent only with the fact that the aggressor was the North Koreans.

We have heard many declarations from the representative of the Soviet Union to the effect that

the Soviet Union desires a peaceful settlement in Korea. No doubt we will hear more such declarations. Unfortunately, our experience to date causes us to treat this statement with reserve until we find evidence that the Soviet Union will act for peace as well as talk for peace.

My country is sacrificing the lives of many of its young men in order to bring real peace to Korea. Other members of the United Nations are making or are preparing to make similar sacrifices. We, therefore, have urgent reason for taking action, compatible with United Nations objectives, to attain peace in Korea.

The representative of the Soviet Union spoke to us on Thursday of the influence of his Government and how able it is to exert influence in international affairs. Why not let us see that influence employed in the cause of peace? We know that if the Soviet Union Government wanted the fighting stopped in Korea, it could be stopped today. Therefore, I hope the Soviet Union representative will understand if there is disgust at his apparent disposition to regard peace only as an item of conversation.

My Government is working for peace, sacrificing for peace. So are 52 other members of the United Nations. Our words are backed up by deeds.

Mr. President, I think I need say no more today concerning the propaganda tricks employed by the representative of the Soviet Union.

The real task before us is to dispose of propaganda tricks, to stop dodging the real issues of the Korean conflict, and to carry forward with the central issue of restoring peace and security to the area. This requires the regular order.

## Ambassador Jessup Answers Questions on Korea <sup>1</sup>

SEVAREID: Some of the letters I get these days, Mr. Jessup, ask why we are fighting in somebody else's war. How would you answer those letters?

JESSUP: We are not fighting somebody else's war, Mr. Severeid. We are in Korea as part of a United Nations effort. And we are there for the sake of our own peace and security.

When 59 nations signed the United Nations Charter, they pledged that they would not use force in settling international problems and that they would rally to the defense of free nations when aggression was committed. When the North

Korean armies invaded the Republic of Korea, there was no question that an act of brutal aggression had been committed. There was also no question about who started it. A United Nations commission was on the spot in Korea, and its reports proved beyond a doubt that the North Koreans were the aggressors.

When the Security Council of the United Nations acted, it was to request a cease-fire order and to ask member governments to rally to the defense of the hard-pressed Republic of Korea under their obligations in the United Nations Charter. If aggression had been permitted to go on in Korea, uncensured, undeterred, despite the clear reports of the United Nations' own commission in the field, the result would have been that the nations of the

<sup>1</sup> A radio interview by Eric Severeid, CBS commentator, on Aug. 27, which was released to the press on the same date.

world—by demonstration—would have shown they were not prepared to resist aggression, that they were not prepared to maintain the peace. Such failure to act would have been an encouragement to potential aggressors elsewhere.

SEVAREID: One of the questions that is asked is whether our policies in Korea up to the time of the invasion had been a failure, and whether in fact the invasion came as a result of that failure?

JESSUP: On the contrary, I believe that any fair-minded person, looking at what we had accomplished in Korea, in the face of tremendous difficulties, would agree that the results of our policy there were good.

When it became clear that the Soviet Union would not cooperate in allowing the Korean people to set up a free and united government of their own, we took the case to the United Nations. As a result, free and democratic elections were held under the supervision of the United Nations everywhere in Korea except in that part which was under the control of the Soviet Union. On the basis of these elections, the Republic of Korea was established. Without this action of the United Nations, the whole of Korea would still have been occupied territory, held in the control of two powers.

In the Republic of Korea, under a democratic constitution, the people of Korea worked diligently during the 2 years from 1948 to 1950 to improve their well-being. They were making marked strides in the development of democratic practices, in increasing education, literacy, and a higher standard of living.

Meanwhile, the Soviet Union was suppressing the national aspirations of the Korean people in its zone of occupation, where it was creating, behind the iron curtain, a regime totally subservient to the whims and designs of Soviet policy.

By subversion and guerrilla activity, agents from the north sought to overthrow the Republic of Korea from within, and failed.

Finally, the contrast between the progress in the Republic of Korea and the imperialistic domination of the North Koreans brought the open and naked use of military force. This act of aggression was intended to wipe out the example of democracy next door.

SEVAREID: In view of the threat from the north, why had we not prepared the Republic of Korea to defend itself against such an act of aggression?

JESSUP: We knew it was a danger spot—one among many in the world today. Within the limits of our capabilities and our commitments in various parts of the world, we were earnestly trying to provide the Republic of Korea with the means for its own defense.

From the end of the war, more than 500 million dollars worth of military and economic aid was given the Republic of Korea. With this aid, the Republic of Korea was able to deal with its economic problems, and to deal successfully with

repeated efforts at subversion and infiltration from the north. To meet successfully and at once an attack of the magnitude which has been launched, however, would have required the constant presence of a large force of American troops. To maintain such superior forces in all the places in the world that might be subject to such attack would have required vast total forces on our part. No one in this country has seriously advocated that we should maintain enough forces to police the entire world.

#### U. N. Effort

SEVAREID: A moment ago, you said that this was a United Nations affair. A lot of people, to judge by the letters I receive, are wondering whether the other members of the United Nations are doing their share?

JESSUP: It is true that in the initial stages of the fighting, American and South Korean forces have played a predominant role. It is quite possible that if this action had taken place in some other part of the world, the forces of other members of the United Nations might have had to bear the initial brunt. We had some forces nearby that could be put into action relatively quickly. This was also true of British and Australian naval and air forces, which, as you know, have been in it since the early weeks.

But despite the problems of distance and logistics, other nations are getting aid on the way. The United Kingdom has had troops fighting against the international Communist movement in Malaya for years, but despite this, they are sending ground forces to Korea. I cannot possibly list here all those who are helping, but offers have been received from 30 nations and these offers are under consideration or have been accepted.

SEVAREID: When the tide of battle turns in Korea, when we push back the aggressors, what is our military objective? Is it to bring about surrender of the aggressor forces—to occupy all of Korea—north and south—or to stop at the 38th parallel?

JESSUP: The action against aggression in Korea is a United Nations action. The answer to your question is a United Nations answer, not just an American answer. The General Assembly laid down principles for the future of Korea. We are acting in a unified command. Neither in future movements by that command nor in final settlement will we act unilaterally.

We must remember that this is primarily a problem of the future of the Korean people, and the objective of United Nations action from the beginning has been to create a situation in which they could freely decide their own form of government. The United States aim is to support the United Nations in that objective.

Decisions on future military steps will be made to meet the circumstances as they develop.

SEVAREID: And what about final settlement of the Korean problem? Will it end as two armed camps? Will two governments exist as before June 25th? Will there be a United Korea?

**JESSUP:** This action is again a matter requiring a United Nations decision. In the Cairo declaration, we pledged that we would support the principle of a free and independent Korea. The Soviet Union subsequently accepted this principle as binding on itself as well. By its action, however, it has prevented the fulfillment of that promise except in that part of Korea where the United Nations was able to operate. The United Nations has, in several resolutions, declared its support of the establishment of a free, independent, and unified Korea. I am sure that will remain its aim as it is ours.

**SEVAREID:** To return to the position of the United States in all this: Does the action taken by us in Korea bring us closer to a general war?

**JESSUP:** On the contrary. The act of aggression against the Republic of Korea may have had the effect of heightening international tension, but I think the firm and prompt response of the United Nations, with wholehearted United States support, will help to put a damper on potential further aggression. As history has shown, if an aggressor is bent on making an attack, he can seize any excuse for it he wants. But the attitude of free countries, their solidarity, their determination, and their ability to resist aggression can deter an aggressor from launching an attack.

#### **Strength of Free Forces**

**SEVAREID:** With the Korean battle going on, with our troops fighting in Asia and holding only a beachhead, can it be claimed that the forces of freedom are in better posture than before the Korean invasion?

**JESSUP:** Consider the United Nations once again. People had gotten into the habit of thinking that the United Nations was just a body that talked. People came to feel that their hopes that the United Nations could rally to resist aggression were false hopes—that such action just could not happen. But it did happen. And the action taken 2 months ago is a milestone—all-out action of a kind never taken by the League of Nations or any other international body.

This action has awakened the free world to the strength that lies in united effort and given it higher faith in the United Nations.

As to your reference to our troops fighting in Asia, the Russians portray it as Americans fighting Asians. But our troops as all of us know are fighting for Koreans side by side with Koreans. Some of the United Nations forces in the field now have fully integrated units of Korean and United States fighting men. Contingents soon to join them include Asians from the Philippines and Thailand.

The advantage of initiative in the fighting so far has lain with the aggressor, as it always does at the outset. You will recall the Kaiser in Belgium, Hitler when he attacked Poland, the Japanese in the early stages of the Pacific war. It is an old story—lightning attack on a peaceful world.

The striking thing in Korea has been the valiant delaying action of the defending troops. With the continuing response by other members of the United Nations, the tide of battle will soon turn.

**SEVAREID:** What is the feeling in Asia? I would take as a note of despair for our cause the phrase heard frequently lately: "We have lost all Asia."

**JESSUP:** So far as Asia is concerned, it is true that the voice of Kremlin propaganda is the only voice which is saying: "All Asia is lost." It is not believed where people can know the truth through access to the facts.

All over Asia, the spirit of national independence is alive. Now, the Soviet Union tries to play on that feeling, and use it for her own imperialist purposes. Soviet theory as announced by Stalin himself provides for a two-stage operation in dealing with movements like these. The first stage involves getting control of the nationalist movement. The second stage results in making the new country subservient to the Kremlin. We have but one aim in our dealings with the people of Asia—and that is to give genuine help to the nationalist movement.

When I traveled in Asia early this year, I found that many of the people of Asia who have access to other information than Kremlin propaganda know this and know that the United States has no territorial ambitions and no desire for gain in Asia.

#### **Facts Concerning Formosa**

**SEVAREID:** In respect to Formosa—concerning that area, we have taken our own action without United Nations backing.

**JESSUP:** I think it is important to get the facts clear about the Formosan situation. It is true that the United Nations Security Council resolutions about Korea did not cover the situation in Formosa. However, the order of the President on June 27, directing the Seventh Fleet to prevent any attack on Formosa, was directly connected with the aggression against the Republic of Korea.

The President pointed out, and I quote what he said,

The attack upon Korea makes it plain beyond all doubt that communism has passed beyond the use of subversion to conquer independent nations, and will now use armed invasion and war. . . . In these circumstances the occupation of Formosa by Communist forces would be a direct threat to the security of the Pacific area and to United States forces performing their logical and necessary functions in that area.

The President instructed Ambassador Austin, our representative at the United Nations, to report this action immediately to the Security Council, and he did so on that same day. If the command to the Seventh Fleet had been an act of aggression, we would hardly have reported it immediately to the Security Council.



On July 19, the President in his message to Congress again explained our action regarding Formosa and explicitly said that we had no territorial ambitions whatever concerning that island, and we did not seek for ourselves any special privileges on Formosa. He said that the military neutralization of Formosa was "without prejudice to political questions affecting that island." He said further that we wanted to have all questions affecting Formosa settled by pacific means as envisaged in the Charter of the United Nations.

Two days ago, the Chinese Communists sent a message to the Security Council accusing us of aggression on Formosa and demanded that the Security Council take action. Ambassador Austin immediately made an official statement saying that we would welcome United Nations consideration of the Formosan question. We said that we would approve full United Nations investigation either at Lake Success or on Formosa itself and that we would assist the United Nations in any consideration it decided to give to this problem.

In short, what we have done about Formosa has been done in the open and has been laid fully before the United Nations.

**SEVAREID:** What about sacrifices which you and I— which Americans must make in this time of world emergency?

**JESSUP:** It is important to understand that sacrifices which must be made by us are not solely a result of Korea. Korea brings the question dramatically to our attention, but what has happened is merely a symptom of the evil at large in the world. Even if Korea could be settled tomorrow, the people of the United States must still be ready for sacrifice.

Dictatorship today uses slave labor and a police state to build and maintain force with which to strike at peace-loving states. The great challenge put to us by this evil force is to show that democracies can by self-discipline build up and maintain strength and security without sacrificing the things we consider of greatest importance, our basic democratic principles.

Clearly we are going to have to make economic and military sacrifices—very considerable ones perhaps—to make sure that we can go on living in a free and peaceful world. But those are not the only calls that will be made on us. As a people we are going to have to be firm, patient, and steady. We are going to have to forego the hope of easy answers, of quick, simple solutions.

There is no push-button diplomacy any more than there is push-button war in Korea. And there are GI's in diplomacy just as there are in the Army. There is much footslogging to do. And it is not just a matter of decisions by the brass hats in the high command.

**SEVAREID:** How long will the emergency go on? How long must we—an impatient people—put up with the strain of a cold war?

**JESSUP:** No one can say for how long we must be prepared for the difficult task of accepting our world as a troubled world. It would be a lot easier, I admit, if someone could promise: "In 3 months, or 3 years, or 10 years our problems would be solved." But no one can surely say.

However long the period, it is worth the sacrifice. The sacrifices in Korea are very real ones, but they are as nothing compared with the sacrifices which would come with general war.

**SEVAREID:** Korea is where the fighting is now, but there are potential trouble spots in many areas of the world. What of them? Are not there definite limits to what we can do if the fire should break out in other quarters?

**JESSUP:** If we wanted an absolute guaranty against the march of aggressors anywhere, we would have to have vast armies around the world. I agree we cannot do that. Instead, we must work constantly with other nations to build our collective strength, and we must rely on our allies as well as on ourselves. As events in Korea have proved, we seem to be on the way to finding means for making international organization effective as a collective way to keep the peace.

**SEVAREID:** Can that be true even if the Kremlin does not share this view?

**JESSUP:** Yes, it can. Peace and freedom have made great gains in some very important areas of the world despite the Soviet attitude. Perhaps the most important gain has been the united response of the free world to the act of aggression in Korea. We had hoped to build peace through international cooperation including the cooperation of the Soviet Union. Since, however, the Soviet Union has not seemed to want to cooperate in building a peaceful world, we are now seeking to achieve peace by strengthening the free world so that we can prevent aggression. In the meantime, we have no fear that we shall come to a place where every avenue of diplomacy has been exhausted. Diplomacy has given us great new instruments that we have only begun to test. We have new ways of concerting and multiplying our strength, new ways of informing the minds of men—new ways of attacking economic and social sources of international conflict.

For it is not just a military challenge that we face. The basic objective of our foreign policy is to help create the kind of a world in which people can live their lives in peace. The existence of poverty, illiteracy, disease, hunger—these things are the breeders of unrest on which promoters of dissatisfaction play. And so it is important that we support measures for international economic and political cooperation along with our great defense effort. These measures are not only required to meet the Soviet challenge but are basic to our long-run objectives.

**SEVAREID:** It used to be said that we were so concerned with the problem of Europe that we were neglecting Asia. Is the situation now such that we are so concerned with Asia that we are neglecting Europe?

**JESSUP:** I cannot agree with the first part of your question which as I have heard it stated before suggests that the Marshall Plan and the North Atlantic Treaty were not justified. Some people carry the idea further and say we should have had exactly the same programs for the Far East. Plans and programs which fit the needs and the opportunities of one area are not always suited to another. Of course, we have vital interest in Europe and that interest is as great today as it was before Korea. I do not say it is greater than it was, but I do think the general awareness of its importance has increased.

A few minutes ago, I suggested that diplomacy or foreign policy is not all a matter of push-button decisions. It is also not all headline stuff. There are quiet, long-range, steady activities which are going on constantly around the globe. Coming back directly to the European question, there is a new spirit abroad there. The growth of that spirit is directly related to what we have done to help. The signs of that spirit include these headline events:

The courageous Schuman Plan to bring Germany and France together in the economic field; the steady increase in the importance and authority of international bodies such as the North Atlantic Treaty and the Council of Europe; the increase in economic prosperity and the decline of the Communist parties; the new determination and decisions to move forward rapidly with the essential measures of defense.

#### **Is War Inevitable?**

**SEVAREID:** A question which seems to be in the minds of many people these days is: Is war inevitable? And some go on to say that if war does seem inevitable, should not we settle the whole thing right now by dropping atomic bombs on Moscow?

**JESSUP:** War is never inevitable. Let us keep that fact constantly before us. The threat of war is a serious one. There is no doubt about that. But if we and our allies make ourselves strong, so that there will not be any temptation for aggression, and if we are steady and determined, we may be able to maintain the peace.

By thinking that war is inevitable, however, we will help to make it so. People who are defeatist about war are taking an easy way out, in their minds. And it is a disastrous way of thinking. Responsible and mature citizens realize, I am sure, that the destruction of war is so catastrophic, that no stone must be left unturned in the effort to maintain our security and our highest values by peaceful means. It is my faith, and the conviction of our Government, that this can be done, if the free men of the world are determined to do it.

**SEVAREID:** That answers, then, the second part of the question too—about the dropping of atomic bombs on the Soviet Union now.

**JESSUP:** I think it does, since war is not, in my belief, by any means inevitable. Dropping atomic bombs on the Soviet Union now is not the way we act; it is not the way America does things. But I do not see how anyone can believe that, even if our conscience permitted us to precipitate a war by dropping atomic bombs now, we would be any better off than we are. Such an action would not only not solve any problems, it would also create many new and terribly difficult problems. Even if such an action were to be successful in knocking out the Soviet Union, it would leave occupation and reconstruction problems of such complexity as to make our present postwar problems look like child's play. And we would have sacrificed the respect and support of other nations. I do not believe this view can be seriously entertained by anyone who has given it thorough consideration.

**SEVAREID:** There is time for a closing thought from you.

**JESSUP:** America is facing the most dangerous period in its history. It is of utmost importance that Americans see clearly who and what are responsible for the dangers we face. Above all, the force of world communism and its leaders—the men in the Kremlin—are responsible. They are the culprits.

When the interests of democratic nations clash with those of dictatorship, the dictator has what can be a strong advantage. He makes unilateral decisions. There is only one line, one authority, one national opinion in the Soviet Union. In preserving the very things we stand for, we in the United States must pursue a course which does not permit unity by decree. But when the American people face a fundamental challenge to their liberty, they pull together. Not at this point can we afford to be divided, to waste our energies in the recriminations among ourselves. If we are to win over the forces of slavery which are on the march today, we must be one nation indivisible!

#### **Death of Colonel Unni Nayar in Korea**

The Department of State announced on August 14 that it had learned with deepest regret of the death in Korea of Colonel Unni Nayar, who had recently left Washington to serve the United Nations as India's alternate delegate on the Korean Commission. Colonel Nayar was a brilliant and indefatigable worker in the important task of increasing understanding between India and the United States.

He was thoroughly admired and respected by an unusually wide circle of friends in press and radio work and in the Government who extend their sympathy to his family, to his colleagues in the Embassy of India, and to the Government of India in their tragic loss.

**EDITOR'S NOTE:** Colonel Nayar was killed when his jeep hit a land mine.

## President Truman Urges Senate Approval of Genocide Convention in View of Korean Crisis

[Released to the press by the White House August 26]

*The President today sent the following letter to Senator Tom Connally, Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations, United States Senate.*

MY DEAR SENATOR CONNALLY: Ambassador Austin, the United States representative to the United Nations, has transmitted to me a note from the Ambassador to the Republic of Korea with respect to the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Genocide. I enclose a copy of this note for your information. As you will see, the note points out that this convention is a very important instrument since it brings under the protection of international law both small nations and religious groups. The Ambassador of Korea calls attention to the imminent danger to the Christian population of Korea from the Communist invaders.

This tragic situation brings out the need for the free and civilized nations of the world to cooperate in outlawing this shocking crime of deliberate extermination of entire national, ethnical, racial or religious groups. Genocide has not occurred in the United States, and I cannot believe that it would ever occur here. But in other parts of the world various national and religious groups still face this threat. These unfortunate people need whatever help can be given them by the more fortunate nations of the world. In ratifying the Genocide Convention, we will let the world know that the United States does not condone mass atrocities any more now than in the past, and we will indorse the principle that such conduct is criminal under international law. This action by the United States will at least be a deterrent to the rulers of certain countries who consider genocide a justifiable means to promote their political objectives. I also regard speedy ratification of the Genocide Convention as essential to the effective maintenance of our leadership of the free and civilized nations of the world in the present struggle against the forces of aggression and barbarism.

In view of your own distinguished service in the establishment and subsequent operations of the United Nations, I know that you particularly ap-

preciate the importance of our maintaining our prestige in that organization. I sincerely hope that the Senate Foreign Relations Committee will report favorably on the Genocide Convention within the next few days, and that the Senate will also take favorable action, and that the United States may become a party to the Genocide Convention before the next session of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

Very sincerely yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN

*Following is a copy of the note from the Korean Ambassador to Ambassador Austin.*

July 31, 1950

EXCELLENCY: According to the resolution of the General Assembly of the United Nations on December 3, 1949, the Republic of Korea was invited to adhere to the Genocide Convention. At the very time when the Government of Korea was about to ratify the Convention, my country was overrun by the north Korean invaders. Being prevented temporarily from joining with other nations of the world in this great humanitarian endeavor because of the disaster which befell my people and my country, I wish to make a modest contribution to this great cause by bringing to the attention of your Government a new international need for the Genocide Convention which arises out of the sufferings of my people.

There is imminent danger that the invaders will commit genocide in Communist-controlled Korea on the Christian population, which amounts to some 700,000 persons, of which 400,000 are Protestants and about 300,000 are Catholics. By implication, the Christians are considered by the Communists as opposed to the rule of Moscow. Moreover, the Christians have provided many men who have played an important part in Korean national life. You will be interested to know that the President of my country, His Excellency Dr. Syngman Rhee, is of the Protestant faith and the signer of this letter a Roman Catholic.

The invaders obviously cannot exterminate the



entire Korean nation, but they certainly will try, and are already trying to destroy the Korean people in part by liquidating those who provide national, cultural and religious leadership and who lend to the nation forces of cohesion. Since these practices are covered exactly by article two of the Genocide Convention, the Convention becomes a very important instrument of international law for the protection of a part of the Korean people.

Let me assure Your Excellency that my Government appreciates the great contributions made by your Delegation in adopting the Convention. In particular, it shares the views expressed by your Delegation at many of the United Nations meetings, on the importance of the Genocide Convention which introduces for the first time the concept of nations, races, and religious groups as objects of protection by international criminal law. It also meets the challenge of contemporary delib-

erate attempts to build empires on the ruins of small nations and to construct a barbaric godless society by extirpating religious groups.

Therefore, this being a necessary and urgent law, and my people being in grave danger, I take the liberty of appealing to your Government, through your good offices, for the early ratification of the Genocide Convention. Ratification before the opening of, or during the first month of, the next General Assembly of the United Nations would greatly accelerate its enactment as law. If your Government will generously agree to take my appeal under its usual generous consideration, my people will have the great moral and historic satisfaction of knowing that their sufferings in this crucial hour have not been in vain.

Accept [etc.]

JOHN M. CHANG  
Ambassador

## The Threat of Communist Imperialism

by John C. Ross

U.S. Deputy Representative in the Security Council<sup>1</sup>

Can there be any doubt that the armed attack upon the Republic of Korea is part of a Soviet Communist plan of world domination?

The significance of the aggression upon the Republic of Korea lies in the fact that the Communist masters of the North Korean puppets revealed by the attack their willingness to resort to armed force—directly contrary to obligations assumed in the United Nations Charter—to achieve imperialistic aims of world domination.

This was a rude shock—a rough awakening.

While the Soviet Union may not seem ready at the moment to engage its own armed forces for aggressive purposes, yet the armed attack upon the Republic of Korea shows that international communism is prepared to risk the holocaust by engaging the armed forces of Communist puppets, equipped with weapons of Russian manufacture, for aggression against a neighbor. We are here confronted with a new method which does not fit into the familiar pattern.

### The Catalogue

The familiar pattern of Soviet communism had become well-known long before the invasion of Korea. The catalogue includes:

<sup>1</sup> Excerpts from an address made before a convention of Hadassah on Aug. 23 and released to the press by the U.S. Mission to the U.N. on the same date.

### I. Abroad

A. Direct seizure of foreign territory by force of arms—aggression in its crudest sense, as in the case of the war on Finland.

B. Indirect seizure assisted by the presence and direct intervention of Soviet armed forces, as in the case of Rumania, Hungary, Bulgaria, and Baltic States.

C. Indirect seizure accompanied by subversion and guerrilla action from within and crass efforts at intimidation from without. Such tactics succeeded in Czechoslovakia but have failed in Greece, Turkey, and Iran.

D. Attempts to penetrate and destroy democratic governments and democratic institutions like labor unions in the free nations.

E. The technique of the "big lie" originated by Hitler and exploited by the propaganda agencies of Soviet communism and even by representatives of the Soviet Union to the United Nations, particularly since August 1.

### II. At Home

A. The degradation of the individual and the elimination of basic human freedoms; the denial of the right of emigration.

B. The contorted and paralytic discipline of thought-control imposed upon science, literature, art, and music.

C. Brutal mass deportations of minority groups; discrimination and open attacks in official

publications against Jewish writers, described euphemistically as "homeless cosmopolitans."

D. Persecution of the religious of all faiths.

E. The abjuration of God and the deification of man, machine, and materialism.

That is the catalogue—that is the pattern of Soviet communism.

### Free World Appeal

The disquieting thing about the behavior of the Soviet Union, outside as well as inside the United Nations, is that the Soviet Union does not seem to understand that peace requires some sacrifice or pooling of sovereignty, some give as well as take, some willingness to give up to the common international welfare, narrow, self-seeking, nationalistic objectives; some willingness to get in step with the free world army of peace instead of insisting all the time that the rest of the army is out of step with the Soviet Union.

The free world wants to live at peace with the Soviet Union. There is no question about that. What the free world wants to know is whether the Soviet Union wants to live at peace with it, whether the Soviet Union is willing to abandon its present suicidal course, whether it has the moral courage to acknowledge its mistakes, whether it has enough sense of humor to see itself as the rest of the world sees it—in a posture that would be ridiculous if it were not so tragic.

Witness the spectacle of the Soviet representative in the Security Council flaying the dead donkey of "Western Imperialism." Even the ghost of that mythical animal has been laid with the granting of freedom and national independence to the Philippines, India, Pakistan, and Indonesia, for example.

We are not living in Alice's Wonderland but in a world where sober account must be taken of the facts of life.

The free world, including the relatively new nation states of the Near East and Asia, is threatened today by a new imperialism—the imperialism of Soviet communism. This new imperialism is a challenge in every part of the world to the preservation of fundamental human freedoms, to the right of national self-determination and independence, to the opportunity for material advancement and improved living standards.

The tentacles of Soviet Communist imperialism reach out from the center of the Eurasian land mass to crush the new, independent states of Asia and the Near East.

### Soviet Abuse of Security Council

The free world will begin to believe in Soviet devotion to peace when it sees some evidence that the Soviet Union is willing to back its words with deeds. A good place for the Soviet Union to begin, of course, would be to use its influence with the puppet authorities of North Korea to comply

with the Security Council resolutions of June 25 and June 27. They have this influence—Mr. Malik admitted it in the Security Council on August 17.

Thus far, however, there is not the slightest sign that the Soviet Union intends to use its influence to halt the aggression in Korea by calling off the North Korean invaders.

There is no evidence that the Soviet Union intends to use its influence with the North Korean Communist authorities to halt the bombing and the bloodshed in Korea that inevitably ensues from acts of aggression.

There is not the slightest sign that the Soviet Union intends to join the 53 members of the United Nations who are supporting the United Nations Charter and really working for peace in Korea.

There is not the slightest sign that the Soviet Union is willing to abandon its defiance of the General Assembly's recommendations of November 1947, December 1948, and October 1949 to the end that a free, independent, and unified nation may be established in Korea.

There is not the slightest sign that the Soviet Union agrees with the overwhelming majority of the members of the United Nations that the United Nations should have free and unhampered access to and full freedom to travel within all parts of Korea.

There is not the slightest sign that the Soviet Union will support free elections in Korea, supervised by the United Nations so as to insure they will be carried out by secret ballot, without fraud, and free from intimidation.

Instead of this what have we seen and heard during the month of August in the Security Council?

We have seen a malicious misuse of the presidency of the Security Council, the prostitution of that high office for a propaganda campaign of lies, calumny, and slander.

We have seen that representatives of the Republic of Korea have been denied their right to sit at the Council Table in accordance with the Council's decision of June 25.

We have heard a proposal that representatives of the North Korean aggressors be invited to sit at the Council table. Under our concept of law, the accused should be heard. But does one listen to an outlaw before he has been apprehended and so restrained that he can no longer damage individuals or society?

We have heard a proposal that representatives of Communist China be invited to the Council table. But does one invite the accomplice of an arsonist into the parlor?

We have heard a proposal that the United Nations forces fighting in defense of the Korean Republic and in defense of the United Nations Charter, be withdrawn from Korea. Does the fire brigade withdraw with the fire still raging?

No, there is no evidence that the Soviet Union seeks peace in Korea!

Meanwhile, however, in compliance with the resolutions of the Security Council, 53 members of the United Nations support the effort to halt aggression in Korea. Twenty-nine of them have already made specific offers of assistance to the United Nations. A large number have offered military assistance, including ground forces which are urgently needed to share the travail of the battle for peace.

This is a truly inspiring example of collective security at work. All nations, great and small, can take pride, and comfort in this united effort for peace. For there is no real security against aggression except collective security.

### **Letter of Appreciation for Aid in Korean Evacuation Sent to Norway**

The Department of State on August 21 announced that an official letter of appreciation and commendation had been sent to the Norwegian Government for transmittal to the owners, captain, and crew of the Norwegian M.S. *Reinholt* for its outstanding services and the exceptionally fine treatment it accorded evacuees from Inchon, Korea, last June.

According to the American mission to Korea at Tokyo, Capt. Hjalmar Johansen, Master of the *Reinholt*, and all his crew gave up their berths and worked continuously without sleep, attending to the needs of the more than 650 women and children, many of whom were ill and all of whom were distraught. The mission has further advised that, without exception, all of the evacuees who crowded the freighter with the normal passenger accommodations of 12 had nothing but the highest praise for the unselfish demonstrations of kindness and attention given to their needs during the trip from Inchon, Korea, to Fukuoka, Japan, June 26 through June 28.

### **Two Congressmen Impressed With South Korean Fighting Quality**

*The following is a joint release prepared by Representatives Henry J. Latham and Hugh Scott. It was released in Taegu, Korea, on August 20, through the United States Information Services' facilities.*

Representative Henry J. Latham of New York and Representative Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania visited Taegu today on their return from the front lines of the Marine Corps 1st Brigade. Congressman Scott is a Navy commander and Congressman Latham is a Navy lieutenant-commander. Both

are on a tour of extended naval duty and both of them are veterans of action in the Pacific during World War II.

The two American Representatives have just returned from participation in airstrikes by task force 977 and have visited Republic of Korea and United States troops north of Taegu. They also called on Admiral Sohn Won and members of his staff in Pusan.

Congressmen Latham and Scott stated:

Every American officer and man with whom we have talked is high in his praise of the courage, the tenacity, the patriotism, and the fighting ability of the Republic of Korea forces. There is no doubt about it; free people fight better in the long run, and we feel confident that their efforts and the constantly increasing military power of the United Nations forces will ultimately guarantee the blessings of liberty to the great Korean people and will fulfill the pledge of the United Nations and of the United States that Korea shall have a free and independent government of its own choosing, whose security will be guaranteed by the community of nations under the same protection which all other free nations will continue to enjoy against the evil transgressors and authoritarians.

The two Congressmen were especially impressed with the effective action of the South Korean Navy and the success of Republic of Korea Marines in recent skillful military action.

### **PUBLICATIONS**

#### **Recent Releases**

*For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Address requests direct to the Superintendent of Documents, except in the case of free publications, which may be obtained from the Department of State.*

**United States Educational Commission in Korea.** Treaties and Other International Acts Series 2059. Pub. 3866. 11 pp. 5¢.

**Agreement between the United States and Korea—**Signed at Seoul April 28, 1950; entered into force April 28, 1950.

**U. S. National Commission UNESCO News, July 1950.** Pub. 3898. 11 pp. 10¢ a copy; \$1 a year domestic, \$1.35 a year foreign.

The monthly publication of the United States National Commission for UNESCO.

**Diplomatic List, July 1950.** Pub. 3912. 159 pp. 30¢ a copy; \$3.25 a year domestic, \$4.50 a year foreign.

Monthly list of foreign diplomatic representatives in Washington, with their addresses.

**United States Policy in the Korean Crisis.** Far Eastern Series 34. Pub. 3922. 68 pp. 25¢.

Documents bearing on United States policy toward the developments in Korea since the North Korean Communist attack.

*(Continued on page 399)*



## Commissioner McCloy Refuses To Sign Sham Peace Resolution

[Released to the press August 25]

The following letter was sent by United States High Commissioner John J. McCloy, on August 24, to the Communist-sponsored Freie Deutsche Jugend group in Kempau-Erzgebirge, Saxony (Soviet zone) in response to the Youth group's letter of July 10 asking Mr. McCloy to become a signatory to the Stockholm resolution.

Lianne Koesler, Margot Wieland, Christa Loeffler, Anita Uhlig, Alice Uhlig, Lothar Drescher, Gertraude Beck, Dieter Elener, Karl Fischer, Helmut Weber, Willi Zimmer:

Thank you for your letter of July 10, 1950, which asks that I subscribe to the Stockholm Resolution. When it first appeared, I carefully read the Stockholm Resolution. My inability to become one of the signatories comes, I think, from a greater interest in peace than that which you profess.

My inability comes from the certain knowledge that there are important and glaring omissions from the text of the Resolution about which you and many others appear to have been kept completely unaware. The Stockholm Resolution seeks to promote the utterly illusory and unenforceable Soviet proposals concerning atomic energy, ignoring the effective control plan approved by the overwhelming majority of the United Nations and opposed only by the Soviet Union and four of its satellites.

The plan approved by the overwhelming majority provides for bomb-destruction, international ownership, true international inspection, and effective controls. The Soviet-sponsored plan provided for bomb-destruction, no genuine international inspection, and no genuine controls. The Stockholm Resolution makes the same major omission.

The second omission from your resolution concerns aggression. The Stockholm Petition condemns the atomic bomb and does not say anything else. It purposely does not cover the aggression in other forms presently being practiced by Communist forces. Signers of the Petition seem obliged to agree that it is all right for one country to attack another with all weapons except the atomic bomb.

The signers of the Petition would also condemn as aggressor a country brutally attacked by another in the event it were to use atomic weapons in its own defense.

I would be more disposed to believe this Petition was designed to induce peace if it condemned the only really aggressive instrument in the world today, which is the vast and fully mobilized forces of Soviet Russia and her satellites.

Indeed, I cannot understand how eleven young people, such as I assume you to be, can indulge in the hypocrisy of an appeal for peace in the

face of the fact of cold aggression and slavery perpetrated against those all about you and still call yourselves Free German Youth. I am in firm disagreement with people who, like you, are permitting themselves to be deceived and misled into believing or pretending to believe the paradox that aggression is not aggression or that an attacker can be called a victim.

The basic hypocrisy of the peace appeal is illustrated by the fact that just before the North Korean Armed Forces launched their unprovoked attack against the Republic of Korea, more than half the population of North Korea was reported to have signed the Petition. Your Petition attempts to divert attention from Communist aggression, to divert attention from Soviet opposition to effective international controls of atomic production, and to induce the free nations to divest themselves of the weapon which, combined with airpower, has served to deter Russian aggression at such different times as in Iran during 1947 and in Germany during the blockade of Berlin. It is a shocking thing that such fine words as peace and freedom can be so abused.

For these reasons, in my judgment, you should not have signed the Stockholm Petition, and for these reasons, I will not.

## Press Reports on West German Remilitarization Inaccurate

*Statement by Secretary Acheson*

[Released to the press August 23]

I have had a report from Mr. McCloy of the meeting of the Allied High Commissioners with Chancellor Adenauer, and I am aware of some of the press reports of this meeting. The press reports, I have seen, place emphasis on the alleged fact that Chancellor Adenauer demanded remilitarization of Germany and that he specifically asked for a German army of various thousands of men, depending on the report.

This was not the tone or character of the meeting according to my report. Adenauer presented the security situation as he saw it, particularly the remilitarization going on in Eastern Germany, which he characterized as being entirely outside the police field and along the line of straight remilitarization. This was apparently the basis for the meeting and for his remarks. He did make a plea for greater strength in Western Europe, including Germany. I believe from the report I have that this is his greatest concern and that he has not attempted to prejudge the extent or manner of German participation in increasing this strength.

The general strengthening of Western Europe is a question on which we are all devoting the utmost attention. The manner in which this strength is to be obtained and what contribution Germany may make to the defense of the West is a matter for discussion among governments. At this stage, I feel it would not be useful for me to comment further on this subject.

## **Extrusion Press From Reparation Agency Offered for Sale**

[Released to the press August 25]

The Department of State announced today the availability for purchase by American interests of a partially completed extrusion press for light metals of 12,000 ton capacity. (An extrusion press is used to shape semifinished metal products by forcing preheated metal through dies under great pressure.) This press was part of the equipment of the Vereinigte Leichtmetallwerke at Hannover-Linden, Germany, and was awarded to the United States by the Inter-Allied Reparation Agency after a request for allocation had been submitted by this country.

The press being offered, which is partially complete, was manufactured by Schloemann—a prominent designer of German heavy presses—at Düsseldorf, Germany and was purchased in 1944 by the Vereinigte Leichtmetallwerke but was never installed.

The United States pressed its claim for this equipment on the behalf of American business firms who had expressed an interest in expanding their heavy extrusion press capacity. This part press is offered for use in this country or for use by American nationals in a third country. A number of American business firms have already expressed interest in the equipment being offered, and the State Department will make arrangements for their representatives to inspect the plant in Germany.

The equipment, which will be sold for cash in United States dollars, and which will be delivered to the purchaser at a German border point, is reported to be in good condition.

The sale will be conducted on a competitive sealed bid basis with bids scheduled for opening at 10:00 a.m. e.d.t., October 10, 1950. Information and forms for bidding are available at the Lend-Lease and Surplus Property Staff, Department of State, Annex No. 7, 21st and C Streets, NW., Washington, D.C.

## **Western European Defense Includes German Participation and Security**

*Statement by John J. McCloy  
U.S. High Commissioner for Germany<sup>1</sup>*

During recent months, the governments of the democratic powers have given serious study and have been making plans to strengthen the security and defense of Western Europe, including Germany. These security needs including those of Germany, have been considered and dealt with by the High Commissioners in conjunction with the highest authorities in Washington, Paris, and London.

German security is enhanced rather than retarded by the present relationship between Germany and the Western powers. Western Europe must be and will be strengthened. Defense of Europe must be a joint effort and strength will be achieved. This will include Germany and require of the German people and their representatives straightforward and cooperative action. This is the time for resolution and straight thinking on the part of all the democratic peoples and their governments.

As for the American Army and other United Nations forces in Korea, they are fighting and dying for the cause of freedom—the freedom of other nations quite as much as American freedom. Democratic peoples may be slow to start, but they can and do generate overwhelming power and they are victorious. Several times in history American military strength has been underestimated—I think one should hesitate to do it again.

## **Books Given Berlin Medical Institutes**

Twenty-three cases of medical books were given recently by the United States Army Medical Service to the Free University of Berlin. Most of the several hundred books treat the subjects of nutrition, anaesthetics, psychiatry, surgery, and communicable diseases. Some reference books were included. All these recent publications will help in bringing the Berlin medical profession up to date on medical developments in the United States. The books were distributed by the Free University of Berlin to the Medical Faculty, the Robert Koch Institute, and the Institute for Psycho-Therapy.

<sup>1</sup> Made at Frankfurt, Germany, on Aug. 23 and released to the press in Washington on Aug. 24.

## Fostering International Understanding

### THIRD SEMIANNUAL REPORT ON EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE JULY TO DECEMBER 1949<sup>1</sup>

#### Bilateral Programs of International Exchange Conducted or Serviced by the Department

In addition to its support of cooperative international exchanges through the United Nations and its specialized agencies, the United States is conducting directly a number of programs of exchange on a country-to-country basis.

The Department of State has a major role of policy leadership and coordination with respect to all of these exchanges. In addition, the Department has other responsibilities ranging from the direct conduct of certain programs to assistance and facilitation of exchange programs of other Federal agencies. The Department also facilitates and assists the exchange projects of numerous private organizations.

Those bilateral Government exchange programs for which the Department of State has primary responsibility<sup>2</sup> include the following:

Program	Authorization
Program under the Buenos Aires Treaty (convention for the promotion of Inter-American cultural relations): Provides for exchange of professors, teachers, and students, between the United States and 16 other American Republics.	Buenos Aires Treaty of Sept. 16, 1937.
Philippine rehabilitation program: Provides grants for Philippine citizens for training in the United States in scientific, technical, and public service fields.	Public Law 370, 79th Cong. (as amended by Public Law 882, 80th Cong.)
Program under the Fulbright Act: Provides for the exchange of students, teachers, professors, and research scholars between the United States and certain other countries (financed by foreign currencies obtained from the sale of surplus United States war materials).	Public Law 584, 79th Cong.
Institute of Inter-American Affairs program: Provides a United States agency to collaborate with countries of the American Republics in planning, financing, and executing special technical programs.	Public Law 369, 80th Cong. (as amended by Public Law 283, 81st Cong.).

<sup>1</sup> An excerpt from third semiannual report on educational exchange activities. H. doc. 556, 81st Cong., 2d. sess. For texts of the Commission's first and second reports, see respectively, H. doc. 56, 81st Cong., 1st sess.; H. doc. 431, 81st Cong., 2d. sess.; also BULLETIN of Feb. 27, 1949, p. 263; Feb. 13, 1950, p. 239; and Feb. 20, 1950, p. 283. The fourth report on activities from January to June 1950 will appear in the next issue.

<sup>2</sup> Those educational exchange programs for which the Department of State is responsible under the terms of the governing laws or other instruments of authorization.

Program	Authorization
Smith-Mundt program: Provides for a world-wide program of educational, cultural, scientific, and technical exchange of persons and materials between the United States and other cooperating nations.	Public Law 402, 80th Cong.
Program for exchanges with Finland: Provides for a program of exchange of persons, educational, scientific, and technical materials between the United States and Finland; to be financed by payments on World War I debts by Finland.	Public Law 265, 81st Cong.
Chinese student-aid program: Provides United States financial assistance to needy Chinese students in the United States.	Public Law 327, 81st Cong.
German educational exchange program: Provides for exchange of persons and materials with the western zone of occupied Germany.	Do.

#### The Commission's Relationships to the Bilateral Programs

The Commission on Educational Exchange was established by Public Law 402 for the purpose of formulating and recommending to the Secretary of State educational exchange policies and programs for carrying out the objectives of Public Law 402, Eightieth Congress, which are—

... to enable the Government of the United States to promote a better understanding of the United States in other countries, and to increase mutual understanding between the people of the United States and the people of other countries.

The educational exchange program which is carried out under the authority of Public Law 402 and for which the Commission has statutory responsibility is a world-wide Government-financed operation for the exchange of persons and materials, as well as for Government facilitation and stimulation of the exchange program of private organizations and agencies. The scope of Public Law 402 activities for fiscal year 1950 is shown in the following accompanying tables:

Table 1. Funds available for fiscal year 1950 by area of the world.

Table 2. A listing of diplomatic posts with USIE (United States Information and Educational Exchange) offices as of December 31, 1949.



In accordance with congressional intent as set forth in committee reports<sup>3</sup> the Commission has assumed the same general responsibility for the program of educational exchanges with Finland (conducted under Public Law 265, 81st Cong.) that it has for activities carried out under the authority of Public Law 402.

In addition to its responsibilities for the program conducted under Public Laws 402 and 265, the Commission has agreed, at the request of the Department of State, to act in an advisory capacity for all programs of international exchange, insofar as such programs contribute directly or indirectly to the objectives of Public Law 402. (See appendix II, p. 16.) In such capacity the Commission advises and assists the Secretary of State but has no authority over any of the "non-Public Laws 402 and 265" programs which include the Philippine rehabilitation program, the Chinese student-aid program, and other programs listed on page 1 of this report.

Therefore, the Commission's activities and reports will emphasize, but not be confined to, problems encountered in planning for and conducting educational exchanges financed from funds appropriated under the authority of Public Law 402, Eightieth Congress, and Public Law 265, Eighty-first Congress.

For 1950 the Commission plans to give consideration to the following major problems, which involve many of the Department's programs of international exchange:

- A 5-year projection for the educational exchange program (policy and program plans).

- United States educational resources for the Government's exchange programs (Point 4, the German program, Public Law 402, etc.).

- The Commission's relationships with private organizations, including the appointment of specialized advisory committees under section 801 (6) of Public Law 402.

- Orientation in United States institutions and way of life for all United States Government exchange programs.

- Basic education in Point 4 countries.

- Educational exchange programs in special areas (Germany, Finland, Spain, etc.).

- Evaluation of the Department's international exchange programs (development of criteria and techniques).

- Foreign opinion of the level of American cultural achievements.

#### **General Appraisal of Department's Work in Bilateral Exchange Programs**

Because of the instability of the postwar period and changing conditions in all areas of the world,

<sup>3</sup> H. Rept. No. 1195, Foreign Affairs Committee; S. Rept. No. 740, Foreign Relations Committee.

numerous difficulties are encountered in the conduct of Government-supported bilateral exchange programs.

The Commission also wishes to call attention to the very complex relationships which the Department must maintain with individuals and organizations in order to conduct the various programs effectively and carry out the intent of Congress. Such relationships are necessary in order to insure proper and careful selection of Americans and foreign nationals being exchanged under private and Government programs. The Department has found it necessary and desirable to maintain active contacts with more than 800 colleges and universities in all States and Territories of the United States and with more than 600 private organizations throughout this country. In addition, the Department must give direction and assistance to 16 binational educational commissions established in as many countries under the terms of the Fulbright Act. The Department also cooperates actively with various committees on study and training which have been established in other countries to participate in the selection of foreign nationals who come to the United States for study and training under private and Government auspices.

Because these exchange programs conducted by the Department are administered by people and deal with people, the human element is involved. This means that there may be mistakes of judgment, delays, and other instances where exchange projects are not handled to the complete satisfaction of all concerned. The Commission considers, however, that the Department, in cooperation with private agencies, is progressively solving many of the problems involved.

The Commission's appraisal of the Department's conduct of the various exchange programs is based on its observations over a period of approximately 2 years, as well as the review by the Chairman of the educational exchange operations in Italy, Egypt, Greece, Yugoslavia, Switzerland, France, and Spain.

#### **Anonymous Dollar Contribution to Voice of America**

*[Released to the press August 25]*

The Department of State today received an anonymous contribution of 1 dollar to help strengthen the Voice of America.

Accompanying the money was the following note:

It would be silly to think that a dollar would help to increase the Voice's range very much—but at least it will do no harm.

The contribution was addressed simply to Voice of America Broadcast and was postmarked Sarasota, Florida.

Under Government regulations, the Department is required to turn over the dollar to the United States Treasury.

## **Voice of America Extends Korean and Cantonese Programs**

*[Released to the press August 25]*

The Department of State today announced the addition of two 15-minute daily broadcasts to its Far Eastern program. One of the new broadcasts is an additional 15-minute program in the Korean language from 6 to 6:15 p.m. e. s. t. (8 to 8:15 a.m. Korean time). This broadcast extends the previous 15-minute Korean "Breakfast" show to a full half-hour program.

The other program is an additional 15-minute broadcast in the Cantonese dialect, from 6:45 to 7:00 p.m. e. s. t. (6:45 to 7:00 a.m. China coast time). This broadcast similarly extends the previous 15-minute Cantonese "Breakfast" show over to a full 30 minutes.

The two new programs were inaugurated on August 20.

This brings to a total of 7¾ hours the present output of the Voice of America to the Far East. The Voice is now broadcasting 30 program hours a day in a total of 25 languages, including programs beamed to the Far East in Korean, Cantonese, Vietnamese, Indonesian, Mandarin, Russian, and English.

## **CBS Official Named Consultant for "Campaign of Truth" Program**

The Department of State announced on August 25 the appointment of Davidson Taylor, formerly vice president of Columbia Broadcasting System, as a special consultant.

Mr. Taylor will represent the Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs in initiating and coordinating the direction of a number of research and development projects being undertaken in connection with the Department's "Campaign of Truth."

Mr. Taylor will be particularly concerned with the efforts now being made to find new and improved means of getting the truth into areas of the world from which it is now partly or wholly excluded.

## **Foreign Nationals Visiting U.S.**

H. S. J. Hullugalle, journalist from Colombo, Ceylon, and Mrs. (H. R.) Theja Gunewardene, vice-president and chief organizer of the association of Women's Institutes (Rural), Ceylon, began a tour of the United States on August 3.

Pierre V. Donzelot, director general of higher education of the French Ministry of National Education, will visit various universities to observe the administration of scientific laboratories and methods of teaching engineering, dentistry, and medicine.

Moshe Rosetti, chief secretary of the Knesset (Israeli Parliament) will visit in the United States for the purpose of observing the organization of federal, state, and local legislative bodies.

Keighbod Zafar, general director of a construction company in Tehran, will investigate low-cost housing projects, as well as dams and road construction projects.

These visits have been made possible through grants-in-aid awarded by the Department of State.

## **Americans Visiting Abroad**

G. Glenwood Clark, associate professor of English, College of William and Mary, will serve as visiting professor of American literature at the University of Brazil, Rio de Janeiro, for the fall term of the forthcoming academic year.

Dr. Neal A. Weber, associate professor of zoology at Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa., will serve for 1 year, beginning this fall, as visiting professor of zoology at the College of Arts and Sciences, Baghdad, Iraq.

Dr. Isaac Leonard Stright, professor of mathematics, State Teachers College, Indiana, Pa., will serve for 1 year as visiting professor of mathematics at the Higher Teachers Training College, Baghdad, Iraq.

Louis Kraft, general secretary of the National Council of the Jewish Welfare Board, New York City, and a leading figure in the field of social work, will lecture at the School of Social Work at Jerusalem. This lectureship is sponsored jointly by the Department and the National Jewish Welfare Board.

Dr. J. Leon Shereshefsky, head of the chemistry department at Howard University, will teach physical chemistry at the Hebrew Institute of Technology, Haifa, Israel, during the next academic year.

These visits have been made possible through grants-in-aid awarded by the Department of State.

## Department Expresses Regrets on Revised Senate Coffee Report

*Statement by Secretary Acheson*

*[Released to the press August 23]*

Although the revised report on coffee prices issued yesterday by the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry eliminated some of the features of the original report which caused such widespread misunderstanding and resentment, the Department regrets that the committee did not adopt certain other changes recommended by the Department of State when Assistant Secretary Edward G. Miller, Jr., appeared before the Committee on June 20, 1950.<sup>1</sup> These recommendations would have settled doubts raised by the report in Latin America concerning basic United States policies.

The suggested changes, which would not have impeded a thorough investigation of the charges of market manipulations, related principally to passages in the original report which do not appear relevant to the question of price but were, nevertheless, misinterpreted by our friends in the other Americas as hostile toward their legitimate economic interests.

The attitude of the Department of State, in this matter, has been clear for some time. On June 20, Assistant Secretary Miller, in testimony before the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, defined the views of the Department on a subcommittee report on coffee which had just been released.

Mr. Miller observed that the report had created a large measure of resentment in 14 of the 20 Latin American Republics. He expressed the hope that the committee would amend the report in a manner calculated to make possible the attainment by the United States of the desirable twin objectives of uncovering alleged market manipulations and of demonstrating a friendly understanding of the problems of the friendly governments concerned.

The committee consented to appoint another subcommittee to revise the report. Its revisions were accepted yesterday by the full committee.

I am confident that the members of the committee, collectively and individually, share in our Government's support of the principle of the good neighbor who respects his own rights and, because he does, respects the rights of others.

I am also confident that the legislative, as well as the executive, branch of our Government continues its unqualified support of inter-American cooperation, hemispheric solidarity and understanding based upon mutual respect—the fruits of which have never been more evident than in the active support which the entire Western Hemisphere has given the actions of the United Nations in the Korean conflict.

## U.S.-U.K. Cancel Agreement on Extension of Time for Copyright

*[Released to the press August 14]*

On July 26, 1950, the United States and Great Britain, by an exchange of notes, canceled their copyright extension of time agreement of March 10, 1944,<sup>2</sup> effective from December 29, 1950.

Because of wartime inability of citizens of each of these countries to conform to the conditions and formalities of the copyright laws of the other, this agreement had been negotiated to extend the time for such compliance on a reciprocal basis. The 1944 agreement comprised an exchange of notes, United States Presidential Proclamation No. 2608, and the United Kingdom Copyright (United States of America) Order, 1942. Neither the proclamation nor the order in council contained a termination date. Since it appeared that citizens of both countries would have had ample time by December 29, 1950, to take advantage of this extension, both Governments agreed to terminate the aforementioned agreement effective on that date.

On behalf of the United States, the President issued on May 26, 1950, a proclamation terminating Proclamation No. 2608 as of December 29, 1950. It is expected that the British Government will issue a new order in council shortly, terminating its earlier order in council.

## Pacific Port Privileges Extended for Canadian Halibut Fishermen

*[Released to the press August 4]*

A convention between the United States and Canada for the extension of port privileges to halibut fishing vessels on the Pacific coasts of the United States and Canada, signed at Ottawa on March 24, 1950, was proclaimed by the President, August 2, 1950. The convention entered into force on July 13, 1950, upon the exchange of instruments of ratification at Ottawa.

By this convention, fishermen of each country engaged in the halibut fishery of the north Pacific Ocean are granted privileges in the ports of entry of the other country to obtain supplies, repairs and equipment, and to land their catches of halibut and sablefish without the payment of duties, sell them locally on payment of the applicable customs duty, transship them in bond under customs supervision to any port of their own country, or sell them in bond for export.

<sup>1</sup> BULLETIN of July 24, 1950, p. 140.

<sup>2</sup> BULLETIN of Mar. 11, 1944, p. 243.



United States fishing vessels have been accorded certain privileges in ports of British Columbia for over 50 years. For short periods in the past, this Government has extended similar privileges, under wartime powers and by special legislation, to Canadian fishermen in Alaskan ports. Except for such periods, prior to the entry into force of this convention, Canadian fishing vessels could enter port of the United State only when in distress or to secure supplies, repairs, or equipment.

Although the United States under this convention extends privileges to Canadian halibut fishermen in all west-coast ports, the exercise of the privileges will for geographical reasons be confined mainly to Alaskan ports and to Seattle, Washington.

## Road Convention Ratified

[Released to the press August 21]

The President on August 17, 1950, ratified the convention on road traffic, opened for signature at Geneva on September 19, 1949, and a related protocol concerning occupied countries or territories opened for signature at the same time.<sup>1</sup> Advice and consent to ratification of the convention and related protocol was given by the Senate on August 9, 1950.

The United States is the first government to ratify the convention which was formulated at the United Nations Conference on Road and Motor Transport held at Geneva from August 23 to September 19, 1949, and which has been signed by 20 other countries.

The convention is designed to facilitate international motoring and will make it easier and more convenient for motorists to take their cars to foreign countries for touring purposes. It establishes a basis for world-wide uniformity in the reciprocal recognition of motor-vehicle registration certificates, drivers permits, and customs bonds; the identification of vehicles in international traffic; rules for safe driving; equipment requirements, including brakes, lights, and other technical characteristics; and the permissible maximum dimensions and weights of motor vehicles on highways designated for international traffic. When the treaty comes into force, a United States motorist will be able to take his car to any foreign country which is a party to the convention and enjoy reciprocity similar to that which he now experiences in his travels among the various states of the Union. His state registration card and driving license will be recognized abroad, and his car will bear the identifying symbol "USA."

<sup>1</sup> For an article on international road traffic by H. H. Kelly, see BULLETIN of Dec. 12, 1949, p. 875a.

## Notice of U.S. Ratification of Four Conventions Sent to U.N.

[Released to the press August 21  
by the U.S. Mission to the U.N.]

Ambassador Warren R. Austin, United States representative to the United Nations, today announced the transmittal to the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the instruments of ratification of four conventions drafted under United Nations auspices. The conventions are:

1. The convention on the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization, one of the projected specialized agencies associated with the United Nations. The United States is the fourth government to deposit its instrument of ratification with the Secretary-General, the others being the United Kingdom, Canada, and the Netherlands. To bring the convention into force, the ratification of 21 countries is required, including seven having 1 million gross tons of shipping.

2. The convention, signed at Paris November 19, 1948, bringing synthetic drugs within the scope of the 1931 convention limiting the manufacture and regulating the distribution of narcotic drugs. Under this convention, international limitations and regulations apply to drugs certified by the World Health Organization to be habit-forming.

3. The protocol, signed at Lake Success May 4, 1949, amending international agreements for suppression of the white slave traffic.

4. The protocol of May 4, 1949, amending the international agreement for the suppression of the circulation of obscene publications.

In the case of the two protocols, the effect would be to transfer to the United Nations certain functions formerly performed by the French Government, such as acting as a repository of communications provided for in the earlier conventions.

In his letter transmitting notice of the Imco ratification, Ambassador Austin conveyed the text of a statement set forth in the Senate's resolution of June 27, 1950, designated as a "reservation and understanding," asserting that it is understood that since nothing in the convention "is intended to alter domestic legislation with respect to restrictive business practices," the convention "does not and will not have the effect of altering or modifying in any way the application of the anti-trust statutes of the United States of America."

Ambassador Austin's letter added that this statement is considered "merely a clarification of the intended meaning of the convention and a safeguard against any possible misinterpretation." He expressed the hope, therefore, that the statement would not be considered a reservation requiring formal approval of other signatory governments.

"Article 2 of the convention provides that the functions of the Organization 'shall be consultative and advisory,'" the Ambassador wrote.

"Article 3 of the convention indicates that the functions of the Organization are to make recommendations and to facilitate consultation and exchange of information. The history of the convention and the records of the conference at which it was formulated indicate no intention to nullify or alter the domestic legislation of any contracting party relating to restrictive business practices or to alter or modify in any way the application of domestic statutes governing the prevention or regulation of business monopolies."

## **José de San Martín— Celebrated American Hero**

*Statement by the President*

*[Released to the press by the White House August 16]*

The people of the United States are honored to join the citizens of the other American Republics in observing the one-hundredth anniversary of the death of General José de San Martín, founder of Argentine independence, who led a liberating army across the Andes and gave freedom to Chile and Peru.

It has been said of San Martín that rather than a man he was a mission. His name represents the American ideal of democracy, justice, and liberty. His deeds have earned him a proud place in history. His memory is part of the spirit of freedom and independence in North and South America alike.

The solidarity of the Americas rests upon firm foundations. Not the least of these is the faith we inherited from San Martín and the other great figures of our past in the future of a free and enlightened humanity. It is no exaggeration to say that one of the warmest features of inter-American friendship and understanding is our mutual appreciation of the men who shaped our destinies.

San Martín was such a man.

While he is hailed today in Argentina as the first among his country's heroes, his memory is equally revered throughout the rest of the continent whose future was shaped in good part by his spectacular triumphs on the field of battle. In the United States, we honor him as much for his humanitarianism as for his achievements in action.

It does not detract from the other great heroes of the independence of the Americas to say that his impersonal devotion to the cause of freedom and his rejection of material honors make San Martín the personification of unselfish idealism.

It is fitting that we honor San Martín at a time when our sympathies and support go out to a new and far-off republic which is struggling for existence as it enters the third year of its life. The spirit of the "Great Captain," who placed his life at the service of liberty, is very much with us.

## **U.S. Navy Personnel To Serve as Advisory Mission in Venezuela**

The Department of State announced on August 23 that Secretary Dean Acheson and Señor Don José Rafael Pocater, Ambassador of Venezuela to the United States, signed, on that date, an agreement providing for the detail of officers and enlisted men of the United States Navy as an advisory mission to serve in Venezuela. The agreement is to continue in force for 4 years from the date of signature and may be extended beyond that period at the request of the Government of Venezuela.

The agreement is similar to numerous other agreements in force between the United States and certain other American Republics providing for the detail of officers and enlisted men of the United States Army, Navy, Air Force, or Marine Corps to advise the armed forces of those countries. The provisions of the agreements relate to the duties, rank, and precedence of the personnel of the mission, the travel accommodations to be provided for the members of the mission and their families, and other related matters.

## **Mutual Defense Survey Mission To Visit Portugal on Aid Program**

A joint Mutual Defense Assistance Program survey mission, representing the Departments of State and Defense, will leave Washington, August 24, for Lisbon to conduct discussions concerning the proposed military assistance program for Portugal, the Department announced on August 23.

The group will proceed first to London for discussions with American officers of the regional Mutual Defense Assistance organization.

The chairman of the joint survey mission will be Eli Stevens, an officer of the Mutual Defense Assistance group, Department of State. Col. William G. Lee, Jr., Air Force, will be chief of the Defense group. Other members of the Defense group will be Lt. Col. John H. Bell, Air Force; Lt. Col. William W. Harvey and Maj. Clarence J. Baldwin, Army; and Commander John V. Cameron and Lt. Comdr. Paul T. Ray, Navy.

Portugal is 1 of 12 nations signing the North Atlantic Treaty and 1 of 9 Western European nations included in the fiscal year 1951 Mutual Defense Assistance Program. Last week, Gen. J. F. de Barros Rodrigues, Chief of Staff, Portuguese Army, represented the Portuguese Government at meetings held at Washington by the North Atlantic Ocean Regional Planning Group, 1 of 5 regional groups of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

## INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

### Calendar of Meetings<sup>1</sup>

#### Adjourned During August 1950

ITU (International Telecommunication Union): Third International High Frequency Broadcasting Conference.	Florence and Rapallo, Italy	Apr. 1-Aug. 19
United Nations: International Law Commission: Second Session . . . . .	Geneva . . . . .	June 5-Aug. 6
Economic and Social Council: Eleventh Session . . . . .	Geneva . . . . .	July 3-Aug. 16
Meeting of Drug Manufacturing Countries . . . . .	Geneva . . . . .	Aug. 7-12
Joint Meeting of Representatives of Principal Opium Producing and Drug Manufacturing Countries.	Geneva . . . . .	Aug. 14-19
UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cul- tural Organization): Seminar on the Improvement of Textbooks . . . . .	Brussels . . . . .	July 12-Aug. 23
Seminar on the Teaching of Geography as a Means of Developing International Understanding.	Montreal . . . . .	July 12-Aug. 23
Seminar on the Role of Public and School Libraries in Adult Education.	Malmö, Sweden . . . . .	July 24-Aug. 19
Fourth International Congress on Soil Science . . . . .	Amsterdam . . . . .	July 24-Aug. 1
International Institute of Administrative Sciences: Eighth International Congress.	Florence . . . . .	July 25-Aug. 3
North Atlantic Treaty Organization: Council of Deputies	London . . . . .	July 25-Aug. 4
Congress of the International Union for the Prevention of Venereal Disease.	Zürich . . . . .	July 29-Aug. 1
Seventh International Assembly of the International Col- lege of Surgeons.	Buenos Aires . . . . .	Aug. 1-5
World Conference of University Women . . . . .	Zürich . . . . .	Aug. 3-12
First United States International Trade Fair . . . . .	Chicago . . . . .	Aug. 7-19
Radio and Television Exhibition . . . . .	Copenhagen . . . . .	Aug. 11-20
Twelfth Congress of the International Penal and Penitenti- ary Commission.	The Hague . . . . .	Aug. 14-19
International Congress on the History of Science . . . . .	Amsterdam . . . . .	Aug. 14-21
Eighteenth International Physiological Congress . . . . .	Copenhagen . . . . .	Aug. 15-18
Fifth International Congress on Microbiology . . . . .	Rio de Janeiro . . . . .	Aug. 17-24
Eighth Convention of Speech and Voice Disorders . . . . .	Amsterdam . . . . .	Aug. 21-26
First International Congress on Archives . . . . .	Paris . . . . .	Aug. 23-26
Conference of the International Union of Family Organizations.	Helsinki . . . . .	Aug. 28-31
Ninth International Congress of Historical Sciences . . . . .	Paris . . . . .	Aug. 28 (1 day)
<b>In Session as of August 31, 1950</b>		
United Nations: Advisory Council for Libya . . . . .	Tripoli . . . . .	Apr. 11-
Special Committee on Information Transmitted Under Article 73(e) of the Charter.	Lake Success . . . . .	Aug. 18-
Eleventh International Exhibition of Cinematographic Art	Venice . . . . .	Aug. 8-
Edinburgh Film Festival . . . . .	Edinburgh . . . . .	Aug. 20-
Izmir International Trade Fair . . . . .	Izmir, Turkey . . . . .	Aug. 20-
Sixth International Congress on Vineyards and Wine . . . . .	Athens . . . . .	Aug. 23-
International Federation for Housing and Town Planning: 20th International Congress.	Amsterdam . . . . .	Aug. 27-
First International Conference on Alcohol and Traffic . . . . .	Stockholm . . . . .	Aug. 30-

<sup>1</sup> Prepared in the Division of International Conferences, Department of State.



# Calendar of Meetings—Continued

## In Session as of August 31, 1950—Continued

International Conference of Mathematicians . . . . .  
World Federation for Mental Health: Third Annual Meeting

Cambridge, Mass. . . . . Aug. 30-  
Paris . . . . . Aug. 31-

## Scheduled September 1–November 30, 1950

ITU (International Telecommunication Union): Fifth Ses-  
sion of Administrative Council.  
Eleventh Congress of the International Union Against  
Tuberculosis.

Geneva . . . . . Sept. 1-  
Copenhagen . . . . . Sept. 3-

### United Nations:

#### Economic and Social Council:

Subcommission on Statistical Sampling: Fourth Ses-  
sion.

Lake Success . . . . . Sept. 5-

Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East:  
Regional Conference of Statisticians.

Bangkok . . . . . September

Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East:  
Meeting of Transport Experts.

Bangkok . . . . . Oct. 24-

Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East:  
Technical Conference on Flood Control.

Simla, India . . . . . Oct. 30-

Permanent Central Opium Board and Narcotic Drugs  
Supervisory Body.

Geneva . . . . . Oct. 31-

Economic Commission for Europe: Meeting of the Coal  
Committee.

Geneva . . . . . Nov. 21-

Commission on Narcotic Drugs: Fifth Session . . . . .

Lake Success . . . . . Nov. 30-

Economic Commission for Latin America: Fourth  
Session.

Undetermined . . . . . November

Seminar on Public Personnel Management . . . . .

Lake Success . . . . . Sept. 15-

General Assembly: Fifth Session . . . . .

Lake Success . . . . . Sept. 19-

Third North American Regional Broadcasting Conference:  
Second Session.

Washington . . . . . Sept. 6-

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development  
and International Monetary Fund: Fifth Annual  
Meeting of the Boards of Governors.

Paris . . . . . Sept. 6-

Thirty-ninth General Assembly of the Interparliamentary  
Union.

Dublin . . . . . Sept. 7-13

Levant Fair . . . . .

Bari, Italy . . . . . Sept. 9-26

Vienna International Fall Fair . . . . .

Vienna . . . . . Sept. 10-17

International Scientific Radio Union: Ninth General As-  
sembly.

Zürich . . . . . Sept. 11-23

Journées Rurales Internationales . . . . .

Brussels . . . . . Sept. 14-16

ICAO (International Civil Aviation Organization):

Special Meeting on Climb Requirements . . . . .

Paris . . . . . Sept. 14-

Air Navigation Commission: Fifth Session . . . . .

Montreal . . . . . Sept. 19-

Council: Eleventh Session . . . . .

Montreal . . . . . Sept. 27-

Air Transport Committee: Eleventh Session . . . . .

Montreal . . . . . Sept. 28-

Rules of the Air and Air Traffic Control Division: Fourth  
Session.

Montreal . . . . . Oct. 10-

Middle East Regional Air Navigation Meeting: Second  
Session.

Istanbul . . . . . Oct. 17-

Rules of the Air and Air Traffic Control Division: Fourth  
Session.

Montreal . . . . . Nov. 14-

Marseille International Fair . . . . .

Marseille . . . . . Sept. 16-

First International Exhibition of Applied Electricity (in  
connection with Celebration of 100th Anniversary of the  
Birth of Augusto Righi).

Bologna, Italy . . . . . Sept. 17-

Pan American Sanitary Organization:

Eleventh Meeting of the Executive Committee . . . . .

Ciudad Trujillo . . . . . Sept. 20-

Fourth Session of the Directing Council . . . . .

Ciudad Trujillo . . . . . Sept. 25-

Thirteenth Pan American Sanitary Conference . . . . .

Ciudad Trujillo . . . . . Oct. 2-

Twelfth Meeting of the Executive Committee . . . . .

Ciudad Trujillo . . . . . Oct. 11-

FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization):

Meeting on Herring Technology . . . . .

Bergen, Norway . . . . . Sept. 24-

Meeting of Fisheries Technologists . . . . .

Bergen, Norway . . . . . Sept. 30-

Latin American Meeting on Livestock Production . . . . .

Turrialba . . . . . Oct. 9-

Forestry and Forest Products Commission for Asia and  
the Pacific.

Bangkok . . . . . Oct. 16-

Tenth Session of the Council . . . . .

Washington . . . . . Oct. 25-

Special Session of the Conference . . . . .

Washington . . . . . Nov. 11-

Eleventh Session of the Council . . . . .

Washington . . . . . Nov. 13-

UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural  
Organization):

Inter-American Seminar on Elementary Education . . . . .

Montevideo . . . . . Sept. 25-

Meeting of Experts To Establish a Coordinating Commit-  
tee on Social Science Documentation.

Paris . . . . . Oct. 16-

Meeting on Improvement of Bibliographical Services . . . . .

Paris . . . . . Nov. 7-

## Calendar of Meetings—Continued

### Scheduled September 1–November 30, 1950—Continued

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade: Third Round of Tariff Negotiations of Contracting Parties.	Torquay, England . . . . .	Sept. 28–
Fifth Session of the Contracting Parties . . . . .	Torquay, England . . . . .	Nov. 2–
North Atlantic Council: Fifth Session . . . . .	New York . . . . .	September
Pan American Institute of Geography and History: Fifth Consultation of Commission on Cartography . . . . .	Santiago . . . . .	Oct. 2–*
Second Consultation of Commission on Geography . . . . .	Santiago . . . . .	Oct. 2–*
Second Consultation of Commission on History . . . . .	Santiago . . . . .	Oct. 2–*
Fifth General Assembly . . . . .	Santiago . . . . .	Oct. 2–*
International Council for Exploration of the Sea . . . . .	Copenhagen . . . . .	Oct. 2–
Third Pan American Conference on Leprosy . . . . .	Buenos Aires . . . . .	Oct. 8–
Sixth Inter-American Press Congress . . . . .	New York City . . . . .	Oct. 8–
Iro (International Refugee Organization): Sixth Session . . . . .	Geneva . . . . .	Oct. 9–
Eighth Session of Executive Committee . . . . .	Geneva . . . . .	Oct. 9–
Seventh Pan American Railway Congress . . . . .	Mexico City . . . . .	Oct. 10–
South Pacific Commission: Sixth Session . . . . .	Nouméa, New Caledonia . . . . .	Oct. 20–
ILO (International Labor Organization): Third Session of Petroleum Committee . . . . .	Geneva . . . . .	Oct. 23–
113th Session of Governing Body . . . . .	Brussels . . . . .	Nov. 15–
Third Session of Industrial Committee on Textiles . . . . .	Lyon . . . . .	Nov. 28–
Fourth Session of the International Wheat Council . . . . .	London . . . . .	Oct. 24–*
International Anti-Locust Conference . . . . .	New Delhi . . . . .	October
Postal Union of the Americas and Spain: Sixth Congress . . . . .	Madrid . . . . .	October
Third Pan American Congress on Physical Education . . . . .	Montevideo . . . . .	October
Third Inter-American Congress on Brucellosis . . . . .	Washington . . . . .	Nov. 6–
Conference of Survey Authorities . . . . .	Wellington, New Zealand . . . . .	Nov. 6–
Caribbean Commission: Eleventh Meeting . . . . .	Curaçao, Netherlands West Indies . . . . .	Nov. 24–
West Indian Conference: Fourth Session . . . . .	Curaçao, Netherlands West Indies . . . . .	Nov. 27–

\*Tentative.

## Sixth Session of European Customs Union Study Group

### PRESS COMMUNIQUÉ OF JULY 28

The European Customs Union Study Group<sup>1</sup> held its sixth plenary session at Brussels from July 24 to 28, under the chairmanship of Mr. Spierenburg, and the vice-chairmanship of Mr. Calmes.

The following countries were represented:

Austria  
Benelux (Belgium, Luxembourg, Netherlands)  
Denmark  
France  
Greece  
German Federal Republic  
Iceland  
Italy  
Norway  
Portugal  
Sweden  
Switzerland  
Turkey  
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Observers represented:

Australia  
Canada  
Ceylon  
India  
New Zealand  
Union of South Africa  
Organization for European Economic Cooperation  
United Nations Organization  
United States of America

The Study Group examined and discussed the report presented to it by the Customs Committee at the conclusion of the work carried out by the various technical committees responsible to this Committee (Special Nomenclature Committee, Valuation Subcommittee) in accordance with the

<sup>1</sup> For an article on the European Customs Union Study Group by Howard J. Hilton, Jr., see BULLETIN of Aug. 14, 1950, p. 251.

instructions which the Customs Committee had received from the Study Group.

This work included:

- a. the preparation of a contracted customs nomenclature reduced to main headings;
- b. the preparation of a common definition of customs value;
- c. the preparation of draft conventions bringing into operation the contracted nomenclature and the definition of customs value;
- d. proposals concerning the setting up of the consultative committees which would have the duty of insuring the uniform application of the conventions.

The Study Group examined the 1950 nomenclature obtained by revising the 1949 nomenclature and reducing it to main headings.

The principal features of the 1950 nomenclature are as follows:

- (a) The number of main headings is now 1095, as compared with 1360 in the 1949 text, and 991 in the League of Nations 1937 nomenclature;
- (b) All these headings are intended to be obligatory for states entering into the convention. These states must not add or delete any headings;
- (c) On the other hand, contracting states will be entirely free to create under the obligatory main headings any subheadings they may require. They will thus be able to adapt their existing tariffs to the nomenclature and make all necessary provision for tariff rate distinctions.

The Study Group decided to recommend this nomenclature to the governments of the participating countries with a view to its incorporation in a convention.

The work undertaken since 1948 to establish a common definition for customs value has continued since the last plenary session of the Study Group.

The Study Group approved the definition proposed by the Customs Committee in its entirety, with a view to incorporating it in the convention.

Two draft conventions, on the nomenclature and on value, will be submitted to the governments of the participating countries.

As a result of these decisions, the Study Group, desirous of having the conventions signed before the end of the year, decided on the following work programme:

1. The Study Group recommends to governments the adoption of the 1950 nomenclature and the definition of value with a view to their insertion in international conventions.
2. The governments will advise, by September 11, 1950, at the latest, whether they accept the text of the nomenclature, the definition of value and the substance of the draft conventions.
3. At the same time, on September 11, 1950, the Customs Committee will meet in Brussels to study

answers of the governments and will decide, in collaboration with a committee of jurists, upon the final form to be given to the draft conventions.

4. On October 24, 1950 a plenary session of the Study Group held in Brussels, will take note of the conventions and recommend them to the participating countries.

5. Early in December the plenipotentiaries of the various participating states will sign the conventions.

During its session, the Study Group discussed the advisability of being endowed with an international status.

A restricted Working Party was appointed to study this problem and present appropriate recommendations at the next session of the Group.

## **U.S. Delegation to Fifth Session of the General Assembly**

### *Statement by the President*

[Released to the press by the White House August 24]

I am today nominating the following persons to be representatives of the United States to the fifth session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, to be held at New York, beginning September 19, 1950:

Warren R. Austin, Vermont  
Mrs. Anna Eleanor Roosevelt, New York  
John J. Sparkman, United States Senator from the State of Alabama  
Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., United States Senator from the State of Massachusetts  
John Foster Dulles, New York

The following are being nominated to be alternate representatives of the United States of America to the fifth session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, to be held in New York, beginning September 19, 1950:

Benjamin V. Cohen, New York  
John Sherman Cooper, Kentucky  
Ernest A. Gross, New York  
Edith S. Sampson, Illinois  
John C. Ross, New York

The Secretary of State will be head of the delegation, and, in his absence, Ambassador Austin as senior representative of the United States will serve as chairman of the delegation.

The nomination of Senator John J. Sparkman and Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., to serve as representatives, represents a return to the practice of having Members of Congress participate in the delegation to the General Assembly.

The selection of Senator Sparkman and Senator Lodge has been made after consultation with the leaders in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and upon the basis of including Senators who



are not up for reelection this fall. It has been agreed with the leaders of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate and of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives that two Members of the House of Representatives shall be nominated to serve on the delegation to the General Assembly next year. The participation in the delegation of a Republican and a Democratic Senator represents another step in the bipartisan foreign policy.

## U.N. Consideration of Formosa Possible Agenda Item

*Statement by Michael J. McDermott  
Chief Press Officer*

*[Released to the press August 24]*

The United States would welcome United Nations consideration of the Formosa problem. By direction of the President, Ambassador Austin notified the Security Council at once of the action taken by the United States on June 27.<sup>1</sup> In the President's statement of that same date, it was indicated that the problem is one which might be considered by the United Nations.<sup>2</sup>

Of course, the Security Council should not be diverted from the urgent business already on its agenda, the aggression against the Republic of Korea.

## Earl J. McGrath Heads Educational Mission to Israel

*[Released to the press April 24]*

Dr. Earl J. McGrath, United States Commissioner of Education, left on April 24 from New York for Israel to confer with Israeli Government officials and educators regarding a survey to be made by a United States educational mission under his leadership.

At the request of the Government of Israel, the mission is being sent to assist and advise them in developing an educational program adapted to meet the country's increasing needs in this field.

This fall, after the schools are in session, the other members of the mission will join Dr. McGrath in Israel to begin the survey and will be assigned there for about 2 months.

Jointly financed by the Government of Israel and the Government of the United States, the mis-

sion is being sent under the provisions of Public Law No. 402, Eightieth Congress.

### Legislation—Continued from page 369

War Claims Act of 1948. S. Rept. 1323, 81st Cong., 2d sess. [To accompany S. 2872] 5 pp.

Suspension of Deportation of Certain Aliens. H. Rept. 1762, 81st Cong., 2d sess., To accompany S. Con. Res. 48. 2 pp.

— H. Rept. 1763, 81st Cong., 2d sess., To accompany S. Cong. Res. 51. 2 pp.

Extending the Rubber Act of 1948. H. Rept. 1773, 81st Cong. 2d sess., To accompany H. R. 7579. 7 pp.

Amending the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938 in Certain Respects. H. Rept. 1775, 81st Cong., 2d sess., To accompany H. R. 4386. 4 pp.

Authorizing the President to Appoint Lt. Col. Charles H. Bonesteel, as Executive Director of the European Coordinating Committee Under the Mutual Defense Assistance Act of 1949, Without Affecting His Military Status and Perquisites. H. Rept. 1796, 81st Cong., 2d sess., To accompany S. 2911. 2 pp.

General Appropriation Bill, 1951. H. Rept. 1797, 81st Cong., 2d sess., To accompany H. R. 7786. 337 pp.

Granting of Permanent Residence to Certain Aliens. H. Rept. 1801, 81st Cong., 2d sess., To accompany H. Con. Res. 181. 2 pp.

Foreign Economic Assistance. H. Rept. 1802, 81st Cong., 2d sess., To accompany H. R. 7797. 14 pp.

Foreign Economic Assistance. Supplemental report of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, House of Representatives on H. R. 7797, a bill to provide foreign economic assistance. Title I: The Economic Cooperation Act of 1950. H. Rept. 1802. Part 2, 81st Cong., 2d sess. iv, 60 pp.

— Title II: The United Nations Palestine Refugee Aid Act of 1950. H. Rept. 1802, Part 3, 81st Cong., 2d sess. iii, 26 pp.

— Title III: An Act for International Development. H. Rept. 1802, Part 4, 81st Cong., 2d sess. iii, 38 pp.

— Title I: The Economic Cooperation Act of 1950. H. Rept. 1802, Part 5, 81st Cong., 2d sess. iv, 63 pp.

Expellees and Refugees of German Ethnic Origin. Report of a special subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary, House of Representatives, pursuant to H. Res. 238, a resolution to authorize the Committee on the Judiciary to undertake a study of immigration and nationality problems. H. Rept. 1841, 81st Cong., 2d sess. iv., 87 pp.

Suspension of Deportation of Certain Aliens. H. Rept. 1853, 81st Cong., 2d sess., To accompany S. Con. Res. 55. 2 pp.

— H. Rept. 1854, 81st Cong., 2d sess., To accompany S. Con. Res. 58. 2 pp.

— H. Rept. 1855, 81st Cong., 2d sess., To accompany S. Con. Res. 62. 2 pp.

Enhancing Further the Security of the United States by Preventing Disclosures of Information Concerning the Cryptographic Systems and the Communication Intelligence Activities of the United States. H. Rept. 1895, 81st Cong., 2d sess., To accompany S. 277. 5 pp.

Supplemental Estimates of Appropriation for Various Departments and Agencies. Message from the President of the United States transmitting supplemental estimates of appropriations for the fiscal year 1950 in the amount of \$79,887,861 for various departments and agencies. H. Doc. 543, 81st Cong., 2d sess. 23 pp.

Report on the Operations of the Department of State (Under Public Law 584). Communication from the President of the United States transmitting a report by the Secretary of State on the operations of the Department of State under section 2 of Public Law 584, 79th Cong., as required by that law. H. Doc. 527, 81st Cong., 2d sess. v, 72 pp.

Fifth Report to Congress of the Economic Cooperation Administration. H. Doc. 416, 81st Cong., 2d sess. ix, 141 pp.

<sup>1</sup> BULLETIN of July 3, 1950, p. 6.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 5.

## The United States in the United Nations

### Security Council

[August 26–September 1]

At the end of August, during which month Ambassador Yakov A. Malik of the U.S.S.R. presided as president, the Security Council still had on its agenda the "Complaint of aggression upon the Republic of Korea". No progress had been made by the Council during the fourteen meetings held during the month. The Council voted on August 29 and 31, respectively, to add two items to its agenda, "Complaint of invasion of Taiwan (Formosa)" and "Complaint of bombing by Air Force of the territory of China," both of which were introduced by Ambassador Malik. Inclusion of a third item, also proposed by Ambassador Malik, on "The unceasing terrorism and mass executions in Greece" was rejected by the Council. The United States opposed its inclusion, Ambassador Austin said, because there is no indication that the problem is a threat to peace or even an international dispute. Instead, he said, the essence of the problem has been the effort of international Communist groups to overthrow the constitutional Government of Greece through force.

Two communications concerning Formosa were presented to the Council on August 25. One was from the "Foreign Minister of the People's Republic of China" accusing the United States of "open encroachment of the territory of the People's Republic of China" and asking the Council "to take immediate measures to bring about the complete withdrawal of all the United States armed invading forces from Taiwan and from other territories belonging to China." The second communication was from Ambassador Austin to the Secretary-General explaining United States policy with regard to Formosa. United States action, the letter declared, was "an impartial neutralizing action addressed both to the forces on Formosa and to those on the Mainland." It recalled President Truman's declaration that the United States has no designs on Formosa. The United States would welcome United Nations consideration of the case of Formosa and would approve "full United Nations investigation here or on the spot." How-

ever, the letter states, the Council should not be diverted from its consideration of the aggression against the Republic of Korea.

Another cable from the "Foreign Minister of the People's Republic of China" was called to the Council's attention by President Malik on August 29. In it, "United States aggression forces in Korea" were accused of strafing Chinese territory in Manchuria. The Council's decision at the ensuing meeting to include on its agenda "Complaint of bombing by Air Forces of the territory of China" was preceded by a 6-hour debate. In the course of the debate, Ambassador Austin acknowledged the possibility that a fighter aircraft might by mistake have strafed an airstrip in Manchuria but reiterated that strict instructions had been given by the military authorities in Korea to confine their operations to the territory of Korea. The possibility of such a mistake, he said, emphasized the desirability of sending a United Nations Commission to the area to make an objective investigation of these charges.

Following its decision on August 29 to include the Formosa item on the agenda, the Council rejected a Soviet proposal to invite "immediately," because of the distance involved, a representative of the "Chinese Central People's Republic" to participate in the Council discussion. Ambassador Austin, although reserving judgment on the merits of the proposal, said that the United States could not agree to such exceptional treatment in connection with this item and certainly not to "premature" treatment of it. Ambassador T. F. Tsiang of China vigorously opposed inclusion of any item concerning Formosa and declared that there was no United States aggression against China.

Ambassador Malik on August 31 introduced a resolution asking the Council to condemn the "illegal acts of the Government of the United States" and placing on it full responsibility for the acts and the damage caused to the "People's Republic of China" "and also for all the consequences that may arise as the result of such acts." The resolution also asks the Security Council to call upon the United States to prohibit such illegal acts violating Chinese sovereignty.

## THE DEPARTMENT

### Department and Foreign Service Officers To Study at War Colleges

[Released to the press August 18]

Nineteen officers of the Department and Foreign Service have been selected to attend the 1950-51 sessions of the National War College. In addition, three officers have been chosen to attend the Naval War College, Newport, R.I.

Selections are as follows:

#### National War College

Maurice M. Bernbaum, first secretary of Embassy, Quito  
John Willard Carrigan, counselor of Embassy, Caracas  
Leonard J. Cromie, officer in charge of Greek Affairs, Office of Greek, Turkish and Iranian Affairs  
Edward A. Dow, Jr., acting United States representative, United Nations Commission for Indonesia  
James Espy, first secretary of Embassy, La Paz  
Fulton Freeman, acting deputy director, Office of Chinese Affairs  
John W. Halderman, officer in charge of Pacific Settlement Affairs, Office of United Nations Political and Security Affairs  
Warren S. Hunsberger, chief, Division of Research for the Far East, Office of Intelligence Research  
Phillip W. Ireland, first secretary of Embassy, Cairo  
Henry Koch, acting assistant chief, Division of German Economic Affairs, Bureau of German Affairs  
Cecil B. Lyon, counselor of Embassy, Warsaw  
Roy M. Melbourne, officer in charge of Yugoslav Affairs, Office of Eastern European Affairs  
Jack D. Neal, associate chief, Division of Security, Office of Controls  
J. Graham Parsons, first secretary of Embassy, New Delhi (also at Nepal)  
Leonard H. Price, officer in charge, Caribbean Affairs, Office of Middle American Affairs  
David A. Roberston, politico-military adviser, Bureau of Near Eastern, South Asian and African Affairs  
Harry H. Schwartz, executive secretary, Policy Planning Staff  
Henry E. Stebbins, first secretary of Embassy, London  
John M. Steeves, first secretary of Embassy, New Delhi

#### Naval War College

George M. Abbott, recently consul general at Saigon, Indochina  
Robert H. S. Eakens, chief, Petroleum Policy Staff, Office of International Trade Policy  
Howard Elting, Jr., first secretary of Embassy, Wellington, New Zealand

The Department participates in the operation of the National War College by assigning a senior diplomatic officer as deputy for foreign affairs. Waldemar J. Gallman, who was formerly Ambassador to Poland, has been appointed to act in this capacity. It is also assigning, as faculty adviser on political affairs to the Air War College for the 1950-51 session, James Lampton Berry of the Department's Policy Planning Staff.

The purpose of the Department's participation in training institutions of the Armed Forces is to enable diplomatic and military officers to engage in joint study of political and strategic problems affecting the national security.

### Carlisle H. Humelsine Confirmed as Assistant Secretary

On July 26, the Senate confirmed the nomination of Carlisle H. Humelsine to be an Assistant Secretary of State.

### Appointment of Officers

John F. Simmons as chief of protocol, effective July 20.  
Marcus J. Gordon as executive director in the Interim Office of Technical Cooperation and Development, effective July 12.

### President Submits Additional Budget Estimates to Congress

On August 16 the President transmitted to the Congress supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1951 for the State, Interior, and Treasury Departments totaling \$7,110,669.

Additional appropriations requested for the Department of State amount to \$3,605,669. Of this sum, \$3,500,000 is to pay claims of civilian employees and contractors of the United States who sustained personal property losses resulting from the emergency evacuations from Korea. The sum of \$105,669 is to pay the United States share of the cost of the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission, which was established by a convention between the United States and Costa Rica, signed May 31, 1949.

### President Truman Appeals Point 4 Appropriation

[Released to the press by the White House August 25]

The President today sent the following letter to Sam Rayburn, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: The importance of the Point 4 appropriation in the struggle against Communist imperialism cannot be overemphasized.

Although the amount involved is relatively small in terms of dollars, the Point 4 Program has come to be a symbol of hope for millions of people all over the world. In countries where the choice between Communist totalitarianism and the free way of life is in the balance, this program can tip the scales toward the way of freedom.



The advance agents of the Communist conspiracy loudly promise the peoples of these countries a better way of life. We know that communism cannot deliver on these promises. We know that the way of freedom actually can and will provide a better life for people everywhere. But only through such action as the Point 4 Program can we demonstrate that fact in concrete and practical terms.

If the reduction made by the conference committee in the amount appropriated by the Senate for Point 4 is allowed to stand, it will largely destroy the program's effectiveness. More than that, it will be regarded throughout the world as evidence that this country cannot be depended upon to help the millions of people in the underdeveloped areas of the world in bettering their lot. This attempt to save some 10 million dollars will do more for the Communists in their attack on the free world than hundreds of millions of dollars of their own propaganda.

At a time when we are calling upon our young men to go into battle in the cause of freedom, I can conceive of no more tragic blunder than to throw away this opportunity of doing so much to strengthen the cause of freedom at such little cost.

## THE FOREIGN SERVICE

### Walter J. Donnelly Nominated for Top Austrian Posts

*Statement by the President*

[Released to the press by the White House August 24]

I am today sending to the Senate of the United States the nomination of Walter J. Donnelly of Washington, D.C., to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Austria and concurrently United States High Commissioner for Austria.

The designation of Mr. Donnelly is based on the decision of the three Western Foreign Ministers at their London meeting on May 18, 1950 "to proceed at an early date to appoint civilian high commissioners in Austria in accordance with the provisions of Article 9 of the Control Agreement of June 28, 1946."

The Governments of the United Kingdom and France have previously announced the appointments of Sir Harold Caccia and Jean Payard, respectively.

The three Western powers have taken this step because in the absence of an Austrian treaty—blocked by the Soviet Union—they are determined

to carry out such measures as may properly be taken to strengthen within the framework of existing quadripartite agreement the authority of the Austrian Government and to lighten the burden of occupation on Austria to the greatest possible extent.

Ambassador Donnelly is a career diplomat who has had a long and distinguished record of service in Canada and Latin America. He was a member of the United States delegation to the Rio de Janeiro Conference in 1947 and the Bogotá Conference in 1948, and, for the past 4 years, he has served brilliantly as United States Ambassador to Venezuela. I have selected Mr. Donnelly for this new and challenging assignment because of his long and outstanding record of public service and achievement.

As Minister he will be accredited to the Austrian Government and as High Commissioner, he will represent the United States in the Allied Commission for Austria. He will succeed John G. Erhardt, now Ambassador to the Union of South Africa, as Minister to Austria, and Lt. Gen. Geoffrey Keyes, who will retire in October, as High Commissioner. The United States occupation forces in Austria will be commanded by Maj. Gen. Leroy Irwin.

### Christian Ravndal To Head Mission to Paraguayan Inauguration

The Department of State announced on August 14 that President Truman has appointed Christian Ravndal, United States Ambassador to Uruguay, to head a special mission to attend the inauguration of Provisional President Frederico Chaves of Paraguay at Asunción on August 15.

The special mission includes: Archibald Randolph, United States Chargé d'Affaires at Asunción; Brig. Gen. Burton Hovey, Air Attaché to the American Embassies at Buenos Aires and Asunción; Col. Christian Clarke, Army Attaché to the American Embassies at Buenos Aires and Asunción; Capt. W. A. Evans, Naval Attaché to the American Embassies at Buenos Aires and Asunción; Hector C. Adams, Jr., Second Secretary to the American Embassy at Asunción; and Robert J. Redington, Second Secretary to the American Embassy at Asunción.

### Consular Offices in Cuba To Resume Visa Functions

[Released to the press August 24]

Shortly after the termination of hostilities in World War II, the Department of State granted a waiver of the nonimmigrant passport visa requirements for native-born Cuban citizens proceeding to the United States from Cuba on busi-

ness or pleasure visits of 29 days or less. In accordance with authority provided in section 30 of the Alien Registration Act of 1940, this waiver was granted on the basis of an emergency arising from the lack of sufficient consular personnel and facilities to handle the large volume of nonimmigrant visa applications of Cubans desiring to enter the United States for temporary stay. Under this procedure, native-born Cuban citizens in possession of a valid passport have been admitted to the United States without a visa for a period not to exceed 29 days.

Complaints have been voiced by the United States immigration authorities regarding abuses of the visa waiver privilege by persons who have sought illegally to remain in the United States in excess of the period for which they were admitted and by persons who, although inadmissible under the immigration laws, may have utilized the immigration waiver privilege as a means of obtaining admission to the United States. The Judiciary Committee of the United States Senate has heard testimony on this subject during the course of the present year, and the chairman of

the Committee, Pat McCarran, has publicly expressed serious concern over the operation of the visa waiver procedure.

The Department of State has extended and will continue to extend its full cooperation to the other agencies of this Government in order to insure full compliance with the immigration laws by persons seeking to enter the United States. In the case of those aliens desiring to travel from Cuba to the United States who are not now required to obtain a visa, the Department is prepared through its consular offices in Cuba to undertake the usual visa functions as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made for that purpose.

### Consular Offices

An American consular agency at Buenaventura, Colombia was officially opened on July 24, 1950; the consulate closed July 22.

The American consulate at Patras, Greece was officially closed on July 15, 1950.

An American consulate was established at Benghazi (Bengasi), Libya on July 31.

### Recent Releases—Continued from page 382

**Economic Cooperation With Luxembourg Under Public Law 472—80th Congress, as amended.** Treaties and Other International Acts Series 2030. Pub. 3771. 9 pp. 5¢.

Agreement between the United States and Luxembourg amending agreement of July 3, 1948—Effected by exchange of notes signed at Washington January 17 and 19, 1950; entered into force January 19, 1950.

**Economic Cooperation With Portugal Under Public Law 472—80th Congress, as amended.** Treaties and Other International Acts Series 2033. Pub. 3827. 18 pp. 10¢.

Agreement between the United States and Portugal amending agreement of September 28, 1948—Signed at Lisbon February 14, 1950; entered into force February 14, 1950.

**Foreign Consular Offices in the United States, April 1, 1950.** General Foreign Policy Series 24. Pub. 3833. 48 pp. 20¢.

Complete and official listing of the foreign consular offices in the United States, together with their jurisdictions and recognized personnel.

**North Atlantic Ocean Weather Stations.** Treaties and Other International Acts Series 2053. Pub. 3835. 26 pp. 10¢.

Agreement between the United States and other governments—Open for signature at London May 12–June 30, 1949; entered into force January 13, 1950.

**Mutual Defense Assistance.** Treaties and Other International Acts Series 2014. Pub. 3850. 23 pp. 10¢.

Agreement between the United States and Luxembourg—Signed at Washington January 27, 1950; entered into force March 28, 1950.

**Economic Cooperation With Ireland Under Public Law 472—80th Congress, as amended.** Treaties and Other International Acts Series 2027. Pub. 3857. 9 pp. 5¢.

Agreement between the United States and Ireland amending agreement of June 28, 1948—Effected by exchange of notes signed at Washington February 17, and 18, 1950; entered into force February 18, 1950.

**Exchange of Official Publications.** Treaties and Other International Acts Series 2053. Pub. 3865. 3 pp. 5¢.

Agreement between the United States and Switzerland—Effected by exchange of notes signed at Washington January 5 and February 24, 1950; entered into force February 24, 1950.

**Air Service—Facilities in the Philippines.** Treaties and other International Acts Series 2062. Pub. 3873. 5 pp. 5¢.

Agreement and exchange of notes between the United States and the Republic of the Philippines—Signed at Baguio March 16, 1950; entered into force March 16, 1950.

**The Sterling Area, Sterling Accounts, and Sterling Balances.** Economic Cooperation Series 27. Pub. 3914. 4 pp. Free.

A fact sheet defining terms and listing countries concerned.

**Atomic Energy and Foreign Policy.** General Foreign Policy Series 20. Pub. 3921. 5 pp. Free.

A fact sheet summarizing the problems involved in the international control of atomic energy, including the U.N.–Soviet deadlock.

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